The New-York Times.

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AID FOR ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

The Chamber of Commerce Helping the Movement.

Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms.

Over Twenty-six Thousand Dollars Subscribed on the Spot and a Ship Offered to Carry the Provisions Free of Charge.

An Unknown Gentleman Gives a Thousand Barrels of Flour and $7,000.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the rooms of the Chamber yesterday at 1 P. M., Pelatiah Perit, Esq., in the Chair; Mr. Richards acting as Secretary *pro tem.*

Mr. Perit read a letter from the Secretary, Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., stating that he had deemed it his duty to join the Expedition of Gen. Banks, and that in case of his return he should be glad to serve the Board in carrying out the reforms which he had already inaugurated, to increase the efficiency of the Institution. The letter was referred to the Executive Committee, Mr. Perit stating that it might or might not be deemed a resignation, and that the Board might grant Mr. Stevens a leave of absence for a term of months.

The Board elected as members Wm. Bell, Albert G. Stevens and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. Chas. H. Marshall, from the Committee appointed on the subject of the depredations of the pirate *Alabama*, submitted as the only report the Committee had to make, the following letter from the Secretary of the Navy:

Navy Department, Washington, ——, 1862.

Sir: I received your letter of the 14th inst., also your letter of yesterday referring to it, inquiring, as Chairman of a Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, what measures have been taken to capture the rebel pirate *Alabama*, and also whether the Government will grant commissions to private vessels, if fitted out under promise of reward by citizens for that purpose.

An earlier reply to the inquiry of the Committee has been unavoidably delayed. The Department has several vessels in search of the *Alabama*, in addition to the flying squadron of Acting Rear-Admiral Wilkes, in the West Indies, and other ships-of-war on the European coast. Additional force will be dispatched in this service as early as practicable.

There is no authority for granting commissions to private vessels to search for the *Alabama* or other piratical vessels or privateers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

In answer to the Chair, Capt. Marshall said it was desirable that the letter should be published.

Mr. A. A. Lowe, from the Committee on Harbor Defenses, stated that the Committee were awaiting the action of the Common Council. It was understood that the armed steamers in the harbor were considered part of our harbor defences.

Mr. Perit had heard that the Government had made some special preparations to repel any attack that might be made on our harbor defences.

Mr. Lowe offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber recommend and request the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch one or more armed steamers to cruise about the Equator and on the coast of Brazil, for the protection of American commerce at the points where our ships bound to and from India, China, South America and California are most exposed.

Mr. Lowe said it was well known that there was a narrow belt near the equator, where many vessels passing in that direction were sure to cross, and where it was very calm. The *Alabama* had doubtless, ere this, left her station in the higher latitudes in order to avoid rough weather, and would be cruising in the vicinity of the spot named. The resolution was passed without objection.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles reported from the Committee appointed to consider the subject of increasing the defences of the lakes by enlarging the canals in order to admit of the passage of ships of war of light draft. The State Legislature, he said, had promptly placed the canals at the disposal of the Government, and had passed a resolution urging the necessity of the movement. The fruits of the memorial to the President were that the matter was referred to Congress, and after a severe struggle was lost by only two majority. The matter was, however, only postponed, and was set down for decision on the 18th of December, (the present month). Since that time, the necessity for the measure had been increased by the enormous increase of agricultural products. On the food of the country borne through its lakes, this nation must rely for its strength. It was therefore more intensely important than ever that the subject should now receive attention. The President had given the matter due prominence in his Message, and with great propriety coupled it with the question of the Pacific Railroad. The President had promised to bring forward the subject in a special Message. In conclusion, he offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of the pressing necessity in present crisis of our public affairs of strengthening every bond of union between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the great food-producing States of the interior, and of the especial importance to the City and State of New-York of securing, without delay, adequate channels of trade, and the most efficient means of intercourse between the distant but vital portions of the Republic, the grateful acknowledgements of this Chamber of Commerce are justly due and are hereby respectfully tendered to the President of the United States, for the recommendation, in his recent annual Message, in which he invokes the favorable action of Congress in behalf of "the earliest completion" of the Pacific Railroad, and also in regard to the measures "now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New-York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation."

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution duly authenticated, be transmitted to the President.

AID FOR ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

Mr. Denning Duer said he had observed with gratification the movement for aid to British operatives, and that a meeting was to be held in this chamber at 2 P. M., for the purpose of forwarding that object. He thought it desirable that this Chamber should be represented by a Committee.

On motion, the Chair appointed thirty members of the Chamber to act with the meeting, with power to add to their numbers. The following are the names: A. A. Low, C. H. Marshall, Henry Chauncey, Wm. E. Dodge, James Gallatin, Sheppard Gandy, N. L. McCready, James D. P. Ogden, Aug. C. Richards, Henry A. Smythe, Benj. R. Northrop, Moses Taylor, E. E. Morgan, Wm. S. Griffiths, Royal Phelps, J. C. Green, Ezra Nye, J. J. Phelps, H. W. T. Mali, F. S. Winston, A. T. Stewart, R. L. Stuart, Jonathan Sturges, R. B. Minturn, Thos. Tileston, C. H. Lark, J. D. Jones, James Brown, John A. Stevens, George A. Coe, S. B. Chittenden, Denning Duer, W. H. Aspinwall, G. G. Howland, S. B. Ruggles.

Mr. Ruggles suggested that the Committee have power to extend aid to France and Belgium, as well as Great Britain.

After some discussion as to the propriety of selecting so wide a field, the proposition was negatived. The Chamber cordially approved of the sentiments of Mr. Rozaline and others who expressed the opinion that the charity should be bestowed without regard to its political effect, and solely with a view to aid the needy, and that the disposition of the money should be left with the meeting yet to be held.

The Meeting to Aid English Starving Operatives.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Chamber, the meeting called in accordance with the subjoined advertisement, was organized:

At a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-street, on Monday, Dec. 1, to take into consideration the present state of destitution among the operatives in the cotton districts of Great Britain, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to invite gentlemen interested in the subject to meet at the same place on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to take action in the matter:

Royal Phelps,	Ezra Nye,
Chas. H. Marshall,	A. A. Low,
John C. Green,	J. Taylor Johnston,
Jonathan Sturges,	Fred. S. Winston,
Charles H. Trask,	Richard Lathers,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Wm. E. Dodge,
Thomas Tileston,	E. E. Morgan,
John J. Phelps,	S. B. Chittenden,

James Lowe.

Mr. Royal Phelps called the meeting to order, and nominated for chairman, Mr. A. A. Low. The meeting elected Mr. Low by acclamation.

Mr. Low, however, declined to serve, and said he thought it proper that Mr. Phelps, who had been chosen to preside at a previous meeting, should also preside at this. He, therefore, moved that Mr. Royal Phelps be called to the chair, which was likewise carried by acclamation, Mr. Phelps saying "No, no, that's unparliamentary," and declining to act. Mr. A. A. Low was then renominated by another gentleman, and again unanimously elected.

Mr. Low reluctantly took the chair, and said he was very much obliged to the meeting for the repeated honor of calling him to the chair on this occasion. He was wholly unprepared for such an event, and had supposed that Mr. Phelps would occupy the chair, and be prepared to introduce the subject in a becoming manner. He apprehended that no words from him were needed at this time, to introduce to the notice of the members of the meeting the facts which had come to the knowledge of our community, that on the other side of the water, in Great Britain, multitudes of poor starving men need food. The appeal came to this community when our granaries were full to overflowing with all manner of stores; when, to be sure, we are tried by all the calamities of war; when great demands are made upon this community for the suffering sick and poor of our own land. We know, through the President of the Sanitary commission 130,000 or more sick and wounded soldiers lie in the hospitals of our country. We know too how much is doing for the relief of those sick and suffering men; how constantly we hear of this kind of appeal to the hearts of all our men and of all our women; how constantly all our people endeavor to contribute to their relief. And, while these efforts are universal all over the land, we have little reason to fear that any demands which are made upon this community will not be fully met. We believe that the contributions of this community will be equal to all the large demands which are made upon them in our land. When we have done all that is demanded here, we have enough and to spare for those who are starving upon the other side of the water. We know that it will be gratifying not only to the recipients of this bounty, but to all who have the means to contribute. He understood that this meeting was called to initiate measures for the relief of the many who are suffering from the causes named. With this brief introduction, the subject would be open for the consideration of those who were present.

On motion of Capt. Marshall, John T. Johnson was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge said he believed they were all animated by one feeling and one spirit. There seemed to have been throughout the country a simultaneous feeling that something must be done by the citizens of this country in behalf of the suffering sick and poor across the water. He believed they met here to-day for the purpose of giving direction to the outburst of feeling throughout the country; to give such direction as shall result in the accumulation of funds for this purpose, and do credit to the City of New-York and to the United States. It was a very remarkable fact, and one that they would all understand perfectly well, that in the midst of our internal difficulties, Providence has very kindly favored us for the last two years; that we have had superabundant crops; enough to feed our large army, millions to export, and enough left in our granaries to prevent those who have sympathized with us, who have worked up the products of our soil for years past—to prevent them from dying for the want of the food which we have in such surplus. The position of the country—of the North particularly—is far better than what we anticipated when the war commenced. Men looked forward to the dark clouds and anticipated far more difficulty, far more disaster. Many thought there would be very large inroads upon the property which we had even thought was ours. Things are different to-day from what we anticipated more than two years ago. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, with occasional exceptions, the great general interests are in a prosperous condition. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce flourish, and we know full well that we have occasion to feel grateful that a beneficent Providence has given us the means to bountifully supply the wants of those who, in consequence of our internal difficulties, and actually dying of starvation, while we were loaded with benefits. He hoped that such steps will be taken to-day as should result in raising a fund to send across the water and aid these people—a fund that would do honor to our entire country. He had no doubt that if they made a good beginning here, a sympathetic feeling would run through the country. It would be recollected that the residents of San Francisco, feeling that they had been relieved of the horrors of war, determined to do something to aid the suffering soldiers in our hospitals. They had started to raise a contribution of $100,000. But the spirit of San Francisco extended to all the interior of California, and to this date the Sanitary Commission had received no less than $540,000, and there was more coming yet. He trusted there would be an ample contribution from the abundance placed in our hands by God; that we should be ready and willing to supply these poor suffering people. These men, we know, sympathize with us in our great trouble, and have said that they would suffer, rather than have any intervention to prevent the success of the Union cause. [Applause.]

Mr. Lowe hoped that Mr. Dodge would come prepared with some resolutions to give the matter a practicable shape.

Mr. Dodge said he thought it would be better to refer the subject to a Committee to report.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden said that there had been no subject brought before the citizens of New-York more painful than this. To his mind it was perfectly clear that they had an opportunity to save a large number of persons from starvation. It could not be doubted for a moment that all we need is the disposition to act in this case, to exert an influence abroad and at home for the welfare of suffering humanity, and to honor ourselves as citizens of New-York as long as we live. For his part, he hoped that the influence started here to-day should roll on throughout the States until a fund should be accumulated vast enough to show the world how active we are, and how able to help we are when our hearts and judgments are moved. It was his conviction that it would be easier for us to do a great thing here than a small one. He said, the other day, in the presence of a dozen gentlemen, that he believed it would be easier to raise a $1,000,000 for this purpose, than it would be to raise a $100,000, and he was very glad to know that that estimate was not extravagant. Facts go to prove that men who have considered the length, breadth and bearing of this subject have made up their minds to take hold and work for the cause. They would find that the amount would not stop even at a million of dollars. One of our large ship-owning firms had made a proposition which, if met liberally in the City, would produce more than a million of dollars. They would receive contributions not alone from the City, but from all over the country. A gentleman from Rhode Island had informed him that a movement had been contemplated in that State, but that its success depended upon the action taken at this meeting to-day. The Rhode Island meeting had in view the contribution of liberal and generous sums to this object. He had seen a newspaper statement that a Pennsylvania firm had subscribed one hundred dollars, and from what he knew of that firm. New-York was better able to give five millions than they were to give one hundred dollars. Let the meeting take a large view, and it would find a response here and elsewhere. He hoped a committee would be appointed to confer with the committee from the Chamber of Commerce, that the subject would be considered in all its bearings, and that such measures would be taken as would bring out the liberality of the community.

Hon. Royal Phelps said he felt it his duty to express his sentiments on this subject. He would gladly retire without saying a word, if he could have satisfied himself in so doing. They had met here on Monday last to take into consideration this important matter, and adjourned, for the purpose of having their ideas matured, and for reflection and consultation. He had practiced both. He had consulted with many of his friends, and had come to the conclusion—though a painful one—to differ with them. He had come to the conclusion that any small sum he might have to give in charity, he would give to his suffering country. He felt as much sympathy as any for these suffering operatives. But they should be very careful not to lay themselves open to criticism. They knew they would be criticized. They knew what they had to expect from the British Press and the governing class of England, though he should look upon that with perfect indifference and total contempt. He was not sure that this movement originated in pure disinterested philanthropy and charity. He thought he could trace the motive to our national vanity; to the feelings of animosity which Great Britain has manifested toward us during the war. It was not his object to discuss this delicate subject. But these poor operatives were surrounded with plenty; they were, in fact, in a land of milk and honey; England was commercially prosperous in all branches of trade except those connected with cotton, and he believed the wealthy of that land would take care of their own poor. As a last resort, the poor operatives had the Government to appeal to. In conclusion, he repeated that what he had to give should be given to his suffering fellow-countrymen.

Smith J. Eastman said it was the influence exercised by the poor people of England, by the laborers and manufacturers of Lancashire and other parts of England, that had had the greatest effect upon the Government in regard to intervention in our affairs. It was the sympathy of these poor people that had been our strongest aid in Great Britain. But for their influence and numbers he believed that at this day we should be cursed with intervention on the part of England and France and possibly Russia. He, therefore, deemed it our duty to aid them, to contribute to their needs from our overflowing granaries, and show that we appreciate our friends. He hoped that an appeal would be issued throughout the length and breadth of the land, resulting in a contribution that, as a nation, we should be proud of. He cared not what the English Press or governing classes would say when they were acting in a benevolent cause. [Applause.] If they felt they were doing right, let them go along. They should disregard all other considerations and look only to the one object of aiding these poor people. They should do all in their power to sustain, clothe and feed them. Instead of a million, let millions be contributed for that purpose.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge said that he had conversed with many friends, merchants and others upon this subject, and in but one instance had found any objection made to the movement, and in that instance, he had reason to believe, the objections would be removed.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles entirely participated in the sentiments of Mr. Dodge, that these proceedings should be conducted not upon any principles of expediency, but that they should be based upon the exalted pinnacle of Christian charity. [Applause.] They should know nothing less. They should remember that from those to whom much had been given, much should be required. How much had been given? We should feel grateful to the Almighty for his signal providence in our threatened adversity. In our trying moments, by what providential and sudden interposition had blessings been showered down upon this nation? We had such a supply of food as human history did not record. This great prosperity had been given us at a time when we most needed it. Was it not belittling this great cause of humanity by placing it upon any ground of expediency? We should know no nation, and no country, but mankind as a whole, and should deal out from our abundance to the afflicted. [Applause.] He had believed that in this spirit their charity should be extended to France and Belgium, but, perhaps, it was better to confine it to Great Britain, our brothers of the same blood and language. [Applause.] The whole line of country, from New-York to the great grain fields, was full of prosperity at this moment. Everything that touches that golden element, food, prospers; all seems, as from the touch of Midas, to be turned to gold. This bountiful supply of food effects our future, for we shall be probably, for all time to come, a producer for the world. England does not produce enough food for her own consumption. She is our great customer. This case is not one where we have a right to refuse; it is a plain case of palpable duty to God, for a brother nation is starving. He hoped the cause would be put entirely upon that ground.

Mr. Low, (the Chairman,) here formally announced that the Chamber of Commerce had appointed a Committee to confer with this meeting.

Mr. Jonathan Sturges called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the British Bible Society had contributed the sum of $10,000 to the fund of the American Bible Society, under the supposition that the receipts of the latter would fall off on account of the war. Although the sum had not been received, as it was appropriated under a misapprehension of the facts, he hoped the incident would be recollected as having a bearing upon the subject under consideration.

Capt. Ezra Nye called the attention of those present to the fact that the Corn Exchange had held a meeting on the same subject, and had appointed a Committee which would doubtless communicate with the Committee of this body. He quoted the language of Mr. Clay, warning his countrymen of interfering in foreign affairs, and said that this charity would be a species of foreign intervention which even Mr. Clay would approve. [Applause.]

Mr. Low said: Charity begins at home, but I have never learned that it is to end there.

Mr. Dodge here submitted a series of resolutions which he had prepared, providing for a Committee to forward the objects of the meeting.

[These resolutions, as finally amended, will be found below.]

Mr. R. B. Minturn suggested that the Committee should be empowered to send money, as well as food.

Mr. Thos. Tileston said it would be highly improper to send money. He would ask in what manner this money could be sent, with exchange at 48 and 49? But let us send them the wherewithal to satisfy their wants. [Applause.] He did not care what unfavorable things were said, when they were actuated entirely by motives of charity. When he saw a man starving for bread, he would not ask from what country he came. Wherever he was, that man was a mortal like himself, and, if he had the power, he would relieve his wants. [Applause.] He suggested that the funds raised should be expended for flour and provisions of every kind. That was what would be received with a thousand times more grateful cordiality than were dollars and cents. [Applause.]

Mr. John C. Green, after further amendments had been suggested, submitted the following letter, which had been intrusted to his care:

New-York, Dec. 3, 1862.

Messrs. Royal Phelps, Charles H. Marshall and others, Committee of Chamber of Commerce:

Dear Sirs: Having in view the lamentable condition of Lancashire, England, which is owing in no slight degree to the unfortunate struggle on this side of the water, we propose, through your highly respectable and influential Committee, that a National subscription be solicited for the purchase of a cargo of food to be sent to our suffering friends abroad. We say friends, because these people have shown a forbearance and a consideration for the North which some in higher positions have not evinced. This donation should be intended not only as a relief to her suffering subjects, but as a token of our respect for the Queen and of her friendship for the United States. We are of the belief that her regard for the opinions, and her firmness in adhering to the advice of her excellent husband, Prince Albert, alone prevented a rupture between Great Britain and this country.

As an earnest of our desire to further this cause, in behalf of ourselves and others, owners of a new ship now at Boston, we tender her entire capacity, 1,800 tons, for the conveyance of the supplies, and our services, if needed, to forward them free of charge for freight, the ship to be delivered to us at Liverpool.

With great respect, your obed't serv't,
N. L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

Mr. Dodge stated that the offer above was virtually a contribution of $20,000 to the fund.

On motion of Mr. Eastman, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Messrs. Griswold for their munificent offer.

Mr. Nye informed the meeting that Messrs. P. F. Babcock & Co., of Liverpool, would gladly receive contributions, and distribute them without charge.

The Chair said the offer was inopportune, as the resolutions to be adopted would cover that question.

A desultory and uninteresting discussion here ensued, in which various gentlemen participated, in consequence of a difference of opinion as to how the Committee should be appointed.

The resolutions were finally adopted in the following shape:

Resolved, That a Committee of Fifteen be appointed by the Chair, to devise the most effectual mode of affording the relief required; that they proceed at once to collect subscriptions, both in money and food, from all parts of the country, and especially from the great food producing States; and for that purpose, to correspond with any Committees to be there appointed; that such subscriptions be invested in food as fast as received, and forwarded without delay to such agents in England as the Committee may select.

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized, in their discretion, to unite with any other Committee in this City for the above object, and also to increase their own number.

The following Committee was then appointed:

John C. Green,	S. D. Babcock,	R. L. Kennedy,
John J. Aston, Jr.,	A. T. Stewart,	Wm. E. Dodge,
C. H. Marshall,	Geo. Griswold,	John Jay,
John J. Phelps,	E. E. Morgan,	Thos. Tileston,
Moses Taylor,	R. B. Minturn,	S. B. Chittenden,
S. B. Ruggles,	E. C. Nye,	A. A. Low,
	Jno. T. Johnston.	

On motion of Mr. Dodge, the meeting proceeded to make subscriptions.

THE UNKNOWN PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. Low then read the following letter, which had been handed him:

New-York, Dec. 4, 1862.

To the Chairman of the Committee for Rendering Aid to the Operatives of Lancashire:

Dear Sir: I rejoice to see that our people are about to open the door of our bursting granaries to send relief to the starving operatives of Lancashire.

The poor fellows have acted nobly; famishing men surrounded by their wives and little ones, "faint and at the point to die," will not join the clamor of interested leaders.

The value of our unity as a nation is well understood by them, and they refuse to part with their birthright in this land of promise.

We offer them freely a welcome and a homestead, and now that the blow aimed at our existence has fallen upon them too, shall we who feed and heal those who aimed that blow, when war brings them into our power, refuse these poor innocent sufferers a helping hand in this winter of our calamity?

No; thank God, we have bread and to spare; and they will not say, "I was hungered and ye gave me no meat." Will you add to your list "one thousand barrels of flour" from one whose loaf will taste the sweeter for sharing it with a famished brother, and brand it UNION.

Mr. William E. Dodge said the Secretary might put down Phelps, Dodge & Co. for five thousand dollars. [Applause.]

The Chair announced that the gentleman who wrote the "Union" letter had handed in the sum of *seven thousand dollars* in United States Treasury Notes. [Applause.]

Voices—Name, name.

Mr. Green—It is from a man who does not wish his name mentioned. He would not let his left hand know what his right hand doeth. [Applause.]

Some pleasantry ensued, arising from a query as to whether this remark was intended to prevent the observance of the excellent example of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.

The contributions were continued until the following sums were subscribed:

"Union"	$7,000
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	5,000
James Meinell	1,000
A. A. Low & Brothers	1,000
Smith J. Eastman	500
Capt. C. H. Marshall	2,000
E. E. Morgan	1,000
S. B. Chittenden	1,000
Jonathan Sturgis	1,000
Babcock Brothers & Co.	2,000
John Taylor Johnston, (Secretary)	2,500
Richard S. Ely	500
Henry Weston	100
John J. Hickman & Co	100
Brittan Brothers	250
John Jay	250
J. W. Page & Co.	1,000
Total	$26,200

The meeting adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Gen. Burnside's Relations with the Government Fully Defined—He is to Conduct the Campaign in his Own Way—No Winter Quarters—Vigorous Movements at Hand.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Falmouth, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

Gen. Burnside has returned from Washington, and grievously disappointed the mawworms here, who have been swearing that "*his* head would be off next." Not only is his head *not off*, nor yet borne, Anthropophaginian-like, "beneath his shoulder," but it seems to be much more than ever firmly planted in its proper place, while it has all the appearance of being relieved of a heavy fardel of care and doubt and distress.

What may have transpired in the private interview between the Commanding General and the authorities at Washington—what may have been demanded, and what promised on the one side and the other—is, of course, not a matter for present discussion. This much, however, I can freely say: The result of the interview seems to have been entirely satisfactory to Gen. Burnside. *He will now be "let alone"—allowed to follow out his own plans, in his own time and way, free from Bureaucratic dictation at Washington, and confident that he will have from the Government all the assistance he asks for.*

I have long seen—in fact, ever since Burnside assumed command—that it must either end thus, or end in disaster. I have been loath to write for some time, chiefly because I could honestly play only the ungrateful part of a prophet of evil. Every one, of the least insight, could see that the attempt of the Washington authorities to carry on the campaign must end in a miserable failure. Already the most important operations have been baulked by official blundering and stupidity. Take, for example, the affairs of the pontoons—instructive episode in the history of this eventful campaign. Gen. Burnside had arranged that the pontoon-trains should leave Alexandria on the 11th of November, and be here simultaneously with our arrival here. (The Right Grand Division reached Falmouth on the 17th November.) We should thus have been able to cross the river immediately, and would have gained possession of Fredericksburgh without a struggle. (Its purchase may now cost us a fearful price.) They *were* to leave on the 11th. They did *not* leave till the 19th, and they did not *arrive* until the enemy had so lined the opposite banks with batteries that the possibility of transit here at all becomes a matter of very serious doubt.

This was not the only deficit. Ammunition, too, was wanting—and, in fact, supplies and stores of every kind. No steps whatever had been taken to rebuild the wharves and store-houses at Aquia Creek, or put the railroad in running order. It became necessary, therefore, to haul everything over the wretched roads from Aquia Creek and Belle Plain. A single night's rain rendered the roads all but impracticable. You can imagine our plight. The men were on half rations, the horses for two days with a bite of fodder.

It was in this condition of things—without bridges to cross the stream, or food wherewith to supply the army for a day's march beyond it—that the Administration pledged itself (historical fact—not a joke) that in "*ten days the Army of the Potomac would be in Richmond!*" While such madness ruled the hour, one could see nothing but disaster in the foreground. Burnside worked manfully at a hopeless task, endeavoring by his own exhaustless energy to remedy the failures of others. But the situation was radically vicious and untenable. It was doubtful, even, whether the Commander would long be able to sustain himself. To all who were in close relations with Gen. Burnside, it became perfectly obvious that he must soon sink under a burden too heavy for him to bear—physically and mentally broken down. It is a matter of congratulation that, in this pass, there was wisdom enough in the Administration to see that the remedy lay in giving up a system which was fundamentally false.

I feel firmly persuaded that the Government and the country will presently feel the beneficial effects of the new policy, in a fresh spirit and vigor such as we have not had the like of infused into the conduct of the war. There is, in the whole round of military doctrine, no maxim more axiomatic than that if a General is fitted to be intrusted with the supreme command, he should be allowed untrammeled freedom in the exercise of his intellectual and moral activity. "Every General," remarks Napoleon, "is culpable who undertakes the execution of a plan which he considers faulty. It is his duty to represent his reasons, to insist upon a change of plan—in short, *to give in his resignation*—rather than allow himself to be made the instrument of his country's ruin. The General ought to refuse obedience, *because a blind obedience is due only to a military command given by a superior present on the spot at the moment of action.*"

And touching the conduct of campaigns by Cabinet Councils, another great authority has these just observations. "My own opinion is that the functions of such a body in this connection should be limited to the adoption of a general plan of operations. By this I do not mean a plan which should trace out the campaign in detail, restricting the Generals, and compelling them to give battle without regard to circumstances, but a plan which should determine the object of the campaign, the nature of the operations, whether offensive or defensive, the material means to be applied to these first enterprises, afterward for the reserves, and finally for the levies which may be necessary if the country be invaded. These points, it is true, should be discussed in a council of both Generals and Ministers, and to these points should the control of the council be limited: *for if it should not only order the General in command to march to Vienna or to Paris, but should also have the presumption to indicate the manner in which he should manœuvre to attain this object, the unfortunate General would certainly be beaten, and the whole responsibility of his reverses should fall upon the shoulders of those who, hundreds of miles distant, took upon themselves the duty of directing the army—a duty so difficult for any one, even upon the scene of operations.*"

The general military situation and prospective strategic and tactical manœuvres, remain much as stated in my last letter, barring that they are daily and hourly more and more developed and advanced. To all outward appearance the rebels still show the same fixed determination to dispute our possession of Fredericksburgh, they have hitherto manifested; and the inhabitants themselves, who at first had a wholesale fear of our batteries, appear now to be encouraged by the presence of the Confederate force and our own inactivity, and insist on its being held. I learn from Mrs. Gillespie, the wife of a physician in the United States service, who has, since our retreat, last Summer been living with her mother in Fredericksburgh, and who came over in a flag of truce boat a few days ago, that the ladies of Fredericksburgh have lately gone out in a body to Gen. Lee, and *on their knees begged him to hold the town at all hazards, to allow it to be shelled, and, in fact, to do anything rather than abandon it.* What effect this extra-military pressure will have on the rebel Generalissimo, I, of course, know not; but the instance is worth recording as an authentic illustration of the frenzied vapors that have risen into the heads of these deluded creatures.

It would, of course, be absurd to assume that the rebel leaders are in the dark as to what our intentions are. They know the end we wish to effect; they know the possible ways of effecting that end; they know the means we have to effect it. There is no method of forecasting the movements of an adversary so sure as that of forming hypotheses of probabilities. An army can operate only upon the centre or one extremity of its front of operations, and there are seldom more than three or four suppositions as to its movements that can possibly be made. It needs no prophet to tell Gen. Lee that Gen. Burnside will probably not throw his troops over the river directly in the face of the batteries (masked and otherwise) placed to receive us. It needs no prophet to tell him that we shall feint here and here, and cross there or there. But will it be above Fredericksburgh or below, and at what point, whether above or below, will it be? Here come in the elements of uncertainty; and the Confederates are for this reason obliged to detach a considerable portion of their force as a corps of observation to guard a long line of river from surprise at any point and at every moment. They seem to be doing this effectually, for wherever our reconnoitering parties have gone for miles up or down the river, they find rebel pickets posted opposite.

It is a notable fact in military history, that though the crossing of a river in the face of an enemy is justly esteemed as one of the most difficult of tactical operations, there is no example on record of the passage of a river being successfully defended against a determined assailant. Napoleon crossed the Danube at Essling and at Wagram, in presence of an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men provided with four hundred pieces of cannon, and at a point where the bed of the stream is broadest. This may be owing to the fact that, on account of its very difficulty it is rarely attempted without good hope of success. The necessity of subdividing the force and disposing it over an extended line is of course an element of weakness for the defensive, while, if the line should not be thus guarded, the force would all the time be exposed to flank and rear assaults from the enemy.

Depend upon it, the rebel leaders are sensible of all the weakness, as well as of all the strength of their position at Fredericksburgh; *and you may at any time expect to learn that they have taken advantage of the opportunities before the operations of Gen. Burnside are fully developed, to retreat, ere retreat is rendered perilous or impossible.* They have already derived from their occupancy all the benefit it is capable to afford them; they have delayed the army here now nearly three weeks, which is triumph enough for Fredericksburgh. As soon as they find themselves seriously exposed to a flank movement which will bring us on their rear, they will hasten to evacuate. Indeed, we know that already their chief force is not at Fredericksburgh itself, but at Bowling Green, twenty miles south of that place—and which you will observe to be significantly placed with relation to the roads leading obliquely south from what you will perceive, from a topographical study of the map, to be the most available point of an assault from this place.

There is, therefore, good reason to hope that Fredericksburgh—indispensable to us as a dépôt of supplies for hospital accommodations, &c.—will yet fall into our hands without any fatal encounter. If so—that is, if we do not meet and rout the enemy, which it will be his aim to prevent—we may rely upon being again met at one or more points between Fredericksburgh and Richmond. The next place selected by the rebels for a stand will probably be the North Anna River, thirty miles south of Fredericksburgh, and about a mile and a half north of Sexton's Junction. We shall have here a stream equally formidable with the Rappahannock to traverse, at the same time that the strength of the rebel position, the shortness of their lines of communication, and the length and exposed condition of ours, will work powerfully on the rebel side. Relying, probably, on that same "want of enterprise" on our part, on which Lee, to our shame, has lately said he has proceeded in many operations, they will expect to detain us at the North Anna for an interval equal to that which has kept us at Fredericksburgh. As the main object of their manœuvres is understood to be to delay us by second-rate operations and sieges, until all the good weather shall have been exhausted, and the labor of movement shall have been an hundred-fold increased, this will be in the direct line of their present desires.

But they will miscalculate, or I am greatly mistaken, if they rely upon any supposed want of enterprise in Burnside. It does not enter into his calculations to delay one hour beyond the time imposed by material conditions, but to push on steadily, directly and unflinchingly toward Richmond. Dismiss with contempt all reports you hear of Winter quarters here. They are nonsense. *We are to have an active, vigorous Winter campaign against Richmond.* The army believe they are going there, and they have faith they can put it through. Burnside thinks it just as well to employ the army in advancing southward—even if they should advance but at the rate of a mile a day, (even then they could get in front of Richmond in the course of a couple of months,) as to allow them to rot of inaction in camp. We have much to hope from the practical, pushing, tireless temperament of Burnside, of which we have new illustrations every day. He goes everywhere, sees everything, with a bright, quiet, creative energy—"still achieving, still pursuing."

Let the great impatient, wearied, disgusted, despairing people of the loyal States, therefore, have faith yet awhile. *Ca Ira!* The work will go on! But remember it is a great and formidable work that lies before us. When after several encounters we do reach Richmond, it will be only to find a new Torres Vedras, and bristling circumvallation of works. Be prepared for a six months' siege against these. It may be that victory will be won in another way than the laborious process of the siege—that the rebel stronghold shall be stormed and taken in the glory and clamor of the assault. But be prepared if the slower process should, when we come nearer, prove necessary. Look at the problem in all its proportions and then give Burnside all your confidence and support.

W. S.

The Reconnoissance Toward Grove Church—The Rebel Earthworks—A Change in the Position of Their Main Force, &c.

Army of the Potomac, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1862.

The infantry and cavalry which went on a reconnoissance toward Grove Church yesterday morning, returned to camp this afternoon. The force consisted of two regiments of cavalry from Averill's Brigade, and Col. Barnes' Brigade of infantry, from Griffin's Division. The entire force was under the command of Gen. Averill. It left camp at 8 A. M., the cavalry taking a direct road to the Church, and the infantry a road winding round to the right and approaching the Church from a different direction. The plan of procedure was well arranged, and had there been anything like the force of rebels which was represented to be hovering in that vicinity by semi-responsible parties, the efforts of our men would have resulted in the capture of two or three hundred prisoners instead of a single one. The expedition was projected under the conviction that a large body of rebel cavalry was attempting to make a raid upon our right wing. It appears, however, that only a few of Stuart's scouts were discovered, one of whom was captured.

I regret that circumstances prevented our party, especially the mounted portion of it, from serving the rebels in a manner similar to that practiced by them upon a body of our cavalry a few nights since at Stafford Court-house. Upon the occasion referred to, it will be remembered that two companies of the National Cavalry were surprised and taken prisoners. As may be readily conceived, if the men had been more vigilant and less sleepy, the event would not have been likely to happen. We sometimes hear of a single picket having been discovered asleep on his post, but it is seldom we learn the same of a squad, much less of two companies. It is a pity that after such a brilliant career of dash and success, from the time that the army left Harper's Ferry, our cavalry should be the victim of so serious a mishap. It was lately remarked by a cavalry officer that the rebel cavalry had not been surprised once during all the campaign.

To return to the original subject. The reconnoissance resulted in the taking prisoner of one of Stuart's scouts. More of the enemy were seen, but they managed to escape. The prisoner was taken to Gen. Hooker's headquarters and a guard stationed over him. He is a tall, well-proportioned man, with a rough hard visage. He stated that he enlisted in the Fourth Virginia Cavalry at the commencement of the war, but had been for the past year serving as scout to Gen. Stuart. According to his statement that General had at his disposal a body of men whose exclusive business was scouting. The prisoner congratulated himself upon having been taken by a whole brigade, as his reputation would suffer in Stuart's estimation if he had been surrounded by a less force. His horse, which is a fine-looking and valuable animal, was purchased by him not more than three days ago. In regard to the position and strength of the rebels at Fredericksburgh his information is contradictory and unreliable.

The rebels are constantly throwing up earthworks on the opposite side of the river. The positions selected are admirably suited for artillery work, and will doubtless prove formidable when we advance to attack them. But the rebels are not the only ones who construct earthworks and mount guns. We have men at work on our own side of the river, and the result of their labor thus far is a continuous chain of redoubts so arranged that it will be impossible for the enemy to bring to bear an enfilading fire.

The enemy has changed his position. His camps, which were visible a day or two ago, have now disappeared. We observe, however, that large volumes of smoke arise from different portions of the woods in the rear of the town. I infer from this fact that the main body of the rebel army is still near Fredericksburgh, and not on its way toward Richmond, as many are inclined to believe. A woman came over from Fredericksburgh last night with the intelligence that the enemy was quietly transporting southward two or three regiments at a time. She approached our lines under a flag of truce. Her statement cannot be depended upon.

The National Army is abundantly provided with clothing, provisions and campaign supplies, and nothing remains but for the marching order to be given. Whether that order will be issued to-morrow, next week, next month, or three months hence, is a matter of sheer speculation. When the army moves, the people will know it. How it moves and its place of destination are particulars, which will also be made public in due process of time.

WHIT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM AQUIA CREEK.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4.

The Times' special correspondent at Aquia Creek sends the following dispatch:

Lieut. Hoffman, Company G, First New-Jersey Cavalry, and six men, were captured while on picket duty near Dumfrees, on Wednesday evening. Thomas Buffin was badly wounded.

FROM GEN. SIGEL'S RESERVE CORPS.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4.

The Times special correspondent telegraphs as follows, dated:

Fairfax Court-House, Thursday, Dec. 4.

A practice drill with one regiment from each brigade in this corps, one-half new and the other half old regiments, took place to-day in the presence of Gen. Sigel and Staff. The firings and evolutions were decidedly creditable to the troops engaged.

It is understood that Gen. Sigel has already asked for a court of inquiry to investigate the statement of Gen. Pope, embodied in the report of Gen. Halleck.

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Bloody Fight at Fort Cobb Between the Wichitas and the Rebel Tribes—The Loyal Indians the Victors.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Nov. 20.

Col. Wm. G. Coffin, Indian Superintendent of the Southern Superintendency, arrived here yesterday from Leroy, bringing important intelligence from the Southwestern portion of the Indian Territory.

On the 23d inst., chiefs and braves of Wichitas and Kechies, to the number of eighty, arrived at Leroy to ask for the protection of the United States Government. They left the rest of their band, numbering 700 in all, on Walnut Creek, in this State, eighty miles south of Leroy.

These Indians bring with them a large number of scalps, and the intelligence of a bloody fight at Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory, on the 21st of October. The loyal force comprised 340 Wichitas, 163 Towakonos, 137 Kakos, 60 Kechies, a few Kaddos, and about thirty Shawnees. The rebels were led by Col. Leper, at the head of 600 of the Tongkawas. Leper is a white man, and the Confederate agent of the Affiliated Tribes. The loyal Indians were entirely successful, having defeated their opponents, and slaughtered large numbers of them on the field, among them Col. Leper. Getting news that Chilly McIntosh was approaching with a large force of Texans and Indians, the Wichitas fled to this State. They accomplished the journey of about 300 miles in a month and a day.

They bring with them the papers of the head Tongkawa chief, all of which were captured. These papers cover a period of thirty years, and some of them bear the signatures of Gen. Sam. Houston, Gov. Lamar, Albert Rust, and other well-known Southern men.

It will be remembered that Fort Cobb was evacuated by the United States troops in March, 1861, and was soon after taken possession of by the Texans.

The Wichitas have always been represented as friendly Indians, and the last report issued by the Indian Bureau shows that they were among the last to accept the overtures made to them by the Confederate agents.

This last fight shows that the rebels have a more serious foe to contend with in the Indians of the Southwest than that encountered by us in Minnesota.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Great Destitution at the South—Delay in the Repair of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Rebel Guerrillas at Columbia, Ky.—Filling up the Regiments, &c., &c.

SIX MILES EAST OF NASHVILLE, TENN., }
SUNDAY, Nov. 23, 1862. }

Since I wrote you yesterday, I have had an interview with a gentleman who has recently, after much difficulty, made his way through the rebel lines, to this place. He is a resident of this State, and his statements may be relied on. He represents the rebels South, both citizens and soldiers, as being in a deplorable state of suffering and destitution. He thinks it next to impossible for the rebel army to be kept together during the Winter, for want of food and clothing; the soldiers, he says, are so ragged that it would be a shock to decent sensibility to visit their camps, while the citizens are in many localities in a state of abject want. What supplies in the shape of clothing BRAGG succeeded in taking out of Kentucky, affords scarcely any relief, so great are their needs for all articles of comfort and necessity. Many of the supplies, in fact, captured by the rebels during their raid into Kentucky, never reached the point of their destination, having been retaken at various points by our troops, or destroyed in consequence of their inability to take them further. He represents the condition of the country in the interior of the South as presenting one wide-spread scene of desolation and wretchedness, famine staring the people in the face, and crime of every description reveling unchecked throughout the land. Our friends held as prisoners at Tuscaloosa, he says, are most inhumanly treated, being denied the privileges of papers and medicines, and not even allowed to write letters to their friends, while they are often shot by the guards for venturing to the window for a look upon the outer world.

Confederate notes and shinplasters have become so common and abundant that they are becoming utterly worthless, even if the articles they need were plentiful. The impropriety of a further issuance of these notes, except for a basis to borrow upon, at whatever rates of interest may be demanded, he says is seriously admitted by Southern financiers. The rebels, according to our informant, are preparing to fall back toward the gulf as we approach, and to take with them everything in the shape of movable property that they can possibly convey, burning and destroying bridges and railroads as they retire. He states positively that the rebel army is evacuating Murfreesboro, and that all the negroes, horses and cattle, and all the provisions in that section are being rapidly hurried to the interior. He states that they still cling to the idea that they will be recognized by foreign Powers, and that they rely upon that as the source of their national existence.

If Gen. ROSECRANS were now prepared to hurl the power of his immense army against them while in their state of consternation, and before they could get to the interior, the war in the Southwest would be virtually closed in brief time. But at present he *cannot* move in force into the enemy's country. Railroad or river facilities are indispensable to such a step. Neither of these he has; both he will have very soon. The Louisville papers of the 21st stated that the tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad would be completed, and that the cars would run through from Louisville to Nashville on the 22d. The announcement was premature, though the work will be finished, and the cars running in a short time. A large number of new wagons and teams, rendered essential by the increase of the army, and the immense camp transportation indispensable in consequence, are on the way to the command, and will arrive in a few days.

From Nashville we have nothing of special interest this morning. One of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff arrived here yesterday evening from the city. He states that Parson BROWNLOW's speech, on the evening of the 21st, was a decided success, and that an immense crowd gathered to hear him. He says that the intrepid patriot is now sanguine that he will soon be enabled to accompany our army, as it carries relief to the oppressed people of East Tennessee, and again fulminate through the Knoxville *Whig* and on the streets of Knoxville his anathemas against treason and traitors. May the patriot not be disappointed.

News has just been received here of the capture and killing of some of our friends near Columbia, Ky., by the rebel guerrillas. According to the reports received, YOUNG BRAMLETTE, son of Col. BRAMLETTE, of Columbia, started from that town with sixty-five Home Guards, for the purpose of capturing some rebel stock which was represented as being kept in the Cumberland Bottoms. The expedition had proceeded but ten or twelve miles east of Columbia, when it was surprised by the notorious CHAMP FERGUSON, at the head of 600 rebel cavalry. The rebels suddenly attacked our friends, killing 16 of the party, among whom was BRAMLETTE himself. The others escaped in the direction of Columbia.

The Kentucky Colonels held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of deliberating upon the most speedy and effective means of recruiting and filling up their regiments. Thirteen regiments were represented in the meeting. A committee was appointed to draw up a petition to Gen. ROSECRANS, requesting the privilege of being permitted to return to Kentucky for the purpose of filling up their regiments, it being agreed that such regiments as could not be filled were to be consolidated with other regiments. The committee presented the following as their report; it is to be immediately presented to Gen. ROSECRANS:

We, the undersigned officers, commanding Kentucky regiments of the United States Army, now in the field, having met for the purpose of consulting as to the present condition of the regiments under our command, and the best means of rendering them efficient for future service, after having given the subject the careful deliberation demanded by its importance, respectfully submit to the Commanding General the following facts and views, viz.:

1. We find our regiments so depleted in numbers by sickness, death, desertion and discharges, and other causes, as to be almost inefficient for active service; few, if any, numbering over 400 men present, and from 150 to 250 fit for active service—some not reaching the first number. 2. Within the last three months recruiting officers have at various times been sent to Kentucky, but from various causes—local and external—have either failed entirely, or at best but partially succeeded in recruiting men—many of them having themselves been captured. 3. In our opinion the best, if not the only means, by which our regiments can again be filled is to send them back to Kentucky, each regiment within or to a point near to the district where it was originally recruited. From there send out recruiting officers. By doing this we would have a better opportunity of collecting our stragglers, and to obtain the aid of our friends at home in recruiting; and we think by this means we could, in a short time, raise our regiments to at least the minimum number. In conclusion, we most respectfully, but most earnestly, ask the attention of the Commanding General to the foregoing statements, believing, as we do, that some remedy for this existing evil is imperatively demanded. Both men and officers have become much disheartened. From their small number of men they are necessarily compelled to perform a much greater amount of camp duty than they would have to do were the regiments full; and the officers having such exceedingly small commands, find it impossible to preserve that interest in their duties which they feel they ought to possess. Anxious to do all in our power for the great cause in which we are engaged, and willing to abide by your judgment in the matter, we have, sir, the honor to be your obedient servants."

The Committee which made this report consisted of Col. GRIDER, Ninth Kentucky; Col. GRIGSBY, Twenty-fourth Kentucky; Col. BARNES, Eighth Kentucky, and Col. WHITTAKER, of the Sixth Kentucky. The report was unanimously agreed to.

Col. W. C. WHITTAKER, of the Sixth Kentucky; Col. E. H. HOBSON, of the Thirteenth, and Col. GRIGSBY, of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, were selected to convey the petition and the proceedings of the meeting to Gen. ROSECRANS. These gentlemen went to Nashville this morning to lay the matter before the Commanding General. CURTIUS.

—Gen. Carr visited the military prison in St. Louis on Nov. 22, accompanied by Col. Almstedt, commanding the post of St. Louis, and Maj. Vogdes, of the United States Artillery. Maj. Vogdes was one of the prisoners confined in the notorious tobacco warehouse at Richmond. He states that, notwithstanding the present crowded state of the prisons in St. Louis, the prisoners are more comfortable than himself and his companions were in Richmond.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Charge of Favoring and Protecting Traitors.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

TENTH DAY.

Court met again this morning at 11 o'clock.

Col. R. D. GOODWIN was called to the stand. This witness is the author of a letter published in the New-York *Sunday Mercury*, Sept. 28, 1862, in which he reflects upon the character of Gen. MCDOWELL, accusing him of liberating traitors arrested by officers of his command, of giving protection to the cornfields of traitors when at Camp Ellsworth, July, 1861, while his men were sick from eating tainted meat, and finally, of having repeatedly seen him under the influence of liquor at Fairfax Court-House and at Col. GOODWIN's, in this city.

This witness on being requested to give in his testimony as to his authorship of the letter, a copy of which was handed him, stated that having just arrived in the city, and being without sleep all night, he did not "feel very bright" in consequence of his want of rest; he felt "nervous," too, and did not think that he was able, under the present circumstances, to do that justice to all parties which he intended. Upon this ground the witness was excused until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Gen. MCDOWELL then stated that he wished to bring before the Court the subject-matter of a speech made by a Senator from his own State, (Senator WADE, of Ohio,) which speech was published in the *Congressional Globe* of June 25. The speech had reference to the alleged *protection* which Gen. MCDOWELL gave to the property and farm of a Mr. J. J. HOFFMAN, a noted Secessionist, residing near Belle Plains, Stafford County, Va., and referred to by Senator WADE as an instance of "how the accursed war was prosecuted."

Witnesses were then produced by Gen. MCDOWELL to testify upon the point in question.

The first witness sworn was Major DAVIS TILLSON, of the Maine Volunteer Artillery. He was Captain of artillery in May, 1862; the latter portion of that month he was stationed near Belle Plains; he recollected distinctly of a person by the name of HOFFMAN, residing in that vicinity, the owner of two buildings containing corn; he recollected that Mr. HOFFMAN asked him repeatedly how he was to obtain payment for the corn that was taken away from his buildings by the Quartermasters for the use of the army, and further recollected the removal of the corn from time to time, until all had been taken away from the buildings; about a quarter of a mile from his encampment there was a field of clover, well fenced in, and that after his arrival the field was used to graze our cattle, until all the clover was consumed; the field, he thinks, was afterward used for drilling purposes; he had a knowledge of Order No. 68, so far as it referred to the destruction of fences; he had a recollection of Mr. HOFFMAN telling him that his estate embraced some three or four thousand acres; Mr. HOFFMAN avowed himself to be a Union man; among the soldiers he had the reputation of being a rebel.

Gen. MCDOWELL then, in order to show the Court the object he had in view by bringing forth this and other witnesses, made a statement in substance as follows: M. HOFFMAN was a person residing in the vicinity of Belle Plains, at which place he (MCDOWELL) established a provisional dépôt for the supply of the troops he was then bringing over to Falmouth from Catlett's and other points; the landing at Belle Plains was on this man's farm; his corn had been taken from him, and he came to Gen. MCDOWELL several times, asking him for compensation for what had been taken from him; He avowed he was a *neutral* man, but not sufficiently Union to give his support to the Government; said that he had not sold a grain of corn to the other army, nor would he. Gen. MCDOWELL told him that he could not, under the circumstances, compensate him for his corn, but would give him a receipt for it, to be paid at the end of the war, provided that then he could prove, since the time of giving the receipt, he had not aided the rebel cause. Mr. H. then asked that the corn yet left might be secured for the sustenance of his family and servants, and also asked protection for a field of grain that was in seed; this was granted Mr. H.; the request was made of Gen. MCDOWELL in the presence of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Treasury, and several other gentlemen, among whom he thought was Mr. SEWARD, and several of whom heard the application, as also his answer.

Major-Gen. BROWN, of the District of Columbia Militia, and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. MCDOWELL, and Assistant Adjutant-Gen. SAMUEL BRECK were both examined at length, both of whom gave testimony in the case, substantiating the statement made by Gen. MCDOWELL.

By a letter read in Court, written by orders of Gen. MCDOWELL to Inspector-Gen. VAN RENSSELAER, it was shown that Gen. MCDOWELL had taken the greatest care to have proper receipts for forage furnished only to those whose Union proclivities were proven beyond a doubt.

So far as protection to growing grain was concerned, the General had protected the fields of Union men and rebels alike, when the produce was not immediately wanted to supply the wants of the army.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The Charges and Specifications.

The Fitz-John Porter Court-Martial met again on Wednesday, when the following charges and specifications were made public, the Court having decided that the trial should be an open one:

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS

Exhibited against Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, of the Volunteers of the United States Army, by B. S. Roberts, Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, and Inspector-General of Major-Gen. Pope's Army.

CHARGE 1.—Violation of the 9th Article of War.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, of the Volunteers of the United States Army, having received a lawful order on or about the 27th of August, 1862, while at or near Warrenton Junction, in Virginia, from Major-Gen. John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, in the following figures and letters, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, }
BRISTOW STATION, Aug. 27, 1862—3 P. M. }

Major-Gen. F. J. Porter, Warrenton Junction:

GENERAL: The Major-General commanding directs that you start at 1 o'clock to-night, and come forward with your whole corps, or such part of it as is with you, so as to be here by daylight to-morrow morning. Hooker has had a very severe action with the enemy, with a loss of about 300 killed and wounded. The enemy has been driven back, and is retreating along the railroad. We must drive him from Manassas, and clear the country between that place and Gainesville, where McDowell is.

If Morell has not joined you, send word to him to push forward immediately. Also, send word to Banks to hurry forward with all speed to take your place at Warrenton Junction. It is necessary, on all accounts that you should be here by daylight. I send an officer with this dispatch, who will conduct you to this place. Be sure to send word to Banks, who is on the road to Fayetteville, probably in the direction of Balltown. Say to Banks, also, that he had best run back the railroad trains to this side of Cedar Run. If he is not with you, write him to that effect.

By command of Major-Gen. POPE.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—If Banks is not at Warrenton Junction, leave a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery as guard, till he comes up, with instructions to follow you immediately. If Banks is not at the Junction, instruct Col. Cleary to run the trains back to this side of Cedar Run, and post a regiment and section of artillery with it. By command of
Maj.-Gen. POPE.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Did then and there disobey the said order, being at the time in the face of the enemy. This at or near Warrenton, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 28th of August, 1862.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said Major-Gen. F. J. Porter, being in front of the enemy at Manassas, Va., on or about the morning of Aug. 29, 1862, did receive from Major-Gen. Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order in the following letters and figures, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, }
CENTREVILLE, Aug. 29, 1862. }

Gens. McDowell and Porter:

You will please move forward with your joint commands toward Gainesville. I sent Gen. Porter written orders to that effect an hour and a half ago. Heintzelman, Sigel and Reno are moving on the Warrenton Turnpike, and must now be not far from Gainesville. I desire that as soon as communication is established between his force and your own, the whole command shall halt. It may be necessary to fall back behind Bull Run, at Centreville, to-night. I presume it will be so, on account of our supplies.

I have sent no orders of any description to Ricketts, and none to interfere in any way with the movement of McDowell's troops, except what I sent by his Aid-de-Camp last night, which were to hold his position on the Warrenton pike until troops from here should fall on the enemy's flank and rear. I do not even know Rickett's position, as I have not been able to find out where McDowell was until a late hour this morning.

Gen. McDowell will take immediate steps to communicate with Gen. Ricketts, and instruct him to join other divisions of his corps as soon as practicable. If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order, it will not be strictly carried out. One thing must be held in view, that is, the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run by morning. The indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction, at a pace that will bring them here by to-morrow night or the next day. My own headquarters will, for the present, be with Heintzelman's Corps or at this place.

JOHN POPE, Major-General Commanding.

Which order the said Major-Gen. Porter did then and there disobey. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 3.—In this, that the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, having been in front of the enemy during the battle of Manassas on Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, did on that day, receive from Maj.-Gen. John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order in the following letters and figures, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 29, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. Porter:

SIR: Your line of march brings you in on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with Gen. Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep heavy reserves and use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing.

JOHN POPE, Major-Gen. Commanding.

Which said order the said Major-Gen. Porter did then and there disobey, and did fail to push forward his forces into action, either on the enemy's flank or rear, and in all other respects did fail to obey said orders. This, at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 4.—In that the said Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, being at or near Manassas Junction, on the night of the 29th of August, 1862, did receive from Major-Gen. John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order in figures and words as follows, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, IN THE FIELD }
NEAR BULL RUN, Aug. 29, 1862—8:50 P. M. }

Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter:

Immediately upon receipt of this order, the precise hour of which you will acknowledge, you will march your command to the field of battle of to-day, and report to me in person for orders. You are to understand that you are to comply strictly with this order, and be present on the field within three hours after its receipt, or after daybreak to-morrow morning.

JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

And the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter did then and there disobey the said order, and did permit one of the brigades of his command to march to Centreville out of the way of the field of battle, and there to remain during the entire day of Saturday, the 30th day of August. This at or near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th and 30th days of August, 1862.

Specification 5.—In this, that the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, being at or near Manassas Station in the State of Virginia, on the night of the 29th of August, 1862, and having received from his superior and commanding officer, Maj.-Gen. John Pope, the lawful order set forth in the specification 4 to this charge, and then and there disobeyed the same, and did permit one other brigade attached to his command, being the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. S. Pratt, to march to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the arrival of the said Gen. Pratt's Brigade on the field of battle of Manassas, on Saturday, the 30th of August, 1862. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th day of August, 1862.

CHARGE 2.—Violation of the 57th Article of War.

Specification 1.—In this, said the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, during the battle of Manassas, on Friday, the 29th day of August, 1862, and while within sight of the field, and in full hearing of its artillery, did receive from Maj.-Gen. John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order to attack the enemy, in the following figures and letters, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 29—4½ P. M.

Major-Gen. Porter:

Your line of march brings you on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with Gen. Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the roads in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep a heavy reserve, and use your batteries, keeping well closed to the right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

Which said order the said Maj.-Gen. Porter did then and there shamefully disobey, and did retreat from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them, or aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory, and to capture the enemy's army, a result which must have followed from said flank attack, had it been made by said Gen. Porter in compliance with the said order which he so shamefully disobeyed. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 2.—In this that the said Major-Gen. Fitz John Porter, being with his army corps on Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, between Manassas Station and the field of a battle then pending between the forces of the United States and those of the rebels, and within sound of the guns, and in the presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail on that day to bring it on to the field, and did shamefully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 3.—In that the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, being with his army corps near the field of battle of Manassas, on the 29th of August, 1862, while a severe battle was being fought by the troops of Maj.-Gen. Pope's command, and being in the belief that the troops of the said Gen. Pope were sustaining defeat and retiring from the field, did shamefully fail to go to the aid of said troops, and did shamefully retreat away and fall back with his army to the Manassas Junction, and leave to the disaster of a presumed defeat the said army; and did fail, by any attempt to attack the enemy, to aid in averting the misfortunes of a disaster that would have endangered the safety of the Capital of the country. This at or near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 4.—In this that the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, on the field of battle of Manassas, on Saturday, the 30th August, 1862, having received a lawful order from his superior officer and Commanding General, Maj.-Gen. John Pope, to engage the enemy's lines and to carry a position near their centre, and to take an annoying battery there posted, did proceed in the execution of that order with unnecessary slowness, and, by delays, give the enemy opportunities to watch and know his movements, and to prepare to meet his attack, and finally so feebly fall upon the enemy's lines as to make little or no impression on the same, and did fall back and draw away his forces unnecessarily, and without making any of the great personal efforts to rally his troops to meet the sacrifices and to make the resistance demanded by the importance of his position and the momentous consequence and disasters of a retreat at so critical a junction of the day.

B. S. ROBERTS,
Brig.-Gen. Vols., and Ins.-Gen. of Pope's Army.

A TRUE COPY. J. HOLT, Adv.-Gen.

The "Bushwhackers" in Missouri.

HOW THEY TREAT THEIR CAPTIVES.

The following card appears in the St. Louis *Democrat:*

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, }
JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 28, 1862. }

Attention has been directed to the subject of shooting bushwackers by some recent publications in the papers. The following extract, which is taken from a report sent to this office by Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON, of the Fifth Cavalry, M. S. M., under date Harrisonville, Nov. 25, 1862, may enable some doubting philanthropists to come to a decision on the subject.

BEN. LOAN, Brig.-Gen., M. S. M.

"Another of Col. CATHERWOOD's men, wounded at the burning of the train, was brought up from near the Osage this evening. He was one of the prisoners who failed to make his escape. All three of them were taken out together to be shot.

The other two were killed dead, but this man was shot through the mouth and neck and both eyes shot out, the ball passing through one eye, through the bridge of the nose and into the other eye. He was left for dead and afterwards picked up by a farmer. He is a horrid spectacle to behold."

"COW-COTTON."—A friend in Tennessee has sent us a specimen of "cow-cotton"—a novelty among manufactures, uniting in its fabric both the animal and the vegetable kingdoms, being a mixture, half and half, of cotton and cow's hair. It makes a cheaper and stronger fabric than all cotton for common clothing. Its gray color, its coarse grain, its tough fibre, give it a little of the old-time homespun look, when men wore linsey-woolsey. The mode of manufacture is by hand-carding, as practiced by our mothers and grandmothers. If the pure Southern stuff that is fed to the Manchester mills should utterly fail, the English aristocracy may be glad to hear that their backs need not go bare, but can be clothed with cow-cotton.—*Independent.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE INCOMING SKATING SEASON.

The Skating Ponds in New-York, Brooklyn and Hoboken.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1862–63.

Ere the lapse of many weeks, perhaps days, the skating season will be inaugurated. This time-honored and fascinating exercise was enjoyed last Winter to a greater extent than ever before; and to meet the exigencies of the occasion the preparations making for the incoming season are consequently very extensive. Knowing the great interest taken in skating matters, and things anent, we visited the various skating localities in this City, Brooklyn and Hoboken to ascertain the preparations going on at each, and the result of this visit we give below.

NEW-YORK.

The principal skating resort in this City, of course, is the Central Park Pond, which will continue to be managed in the same excellent manner that characterized the arrangements last season. The accommodations, although ample, and the facilities provided for skating very complete, were found to be insufficient last Winter, when the assemblages were numerous. The preparations are pretty much the same as last year, and soon—perhaps very soon—the red ball will again be at masthead, and gladden the thousands by the intelligence it conveys. The refreshment booths and tents will again line its margin, and curling matches and *fêtes* will again be held; but, as we have said, the arrangements are much the same as last season, we deem a description of them unnecessary.

The most noticeable feature in the skating arrangements in this City, is the new pond to be established on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. This pond, covering an area of about eleven acres, is enclosed by a high board fence, and will be for the use of the subscribers only. A commodious building, comprising saloons for the ladies and gentlemen, skate department, and cloak rooms, has been erected; and, in this respect, the arrangements are admirable, being the most attractive of the kind; accommodation is provided here for those who come as spectators only, and who, through fear and incapacity, cannot put on the skates. The skating surface presented here includes all inside of the inclosure not occupied by the buildings, and the skating field is, therefore, very ample. A fine band will be in attendance every skating afternoon, and enliven the scene by its stirring strains. The arrangements for lighting the pond have not as yet been completed; either calcium lights or gas will be employed. Besides the many other advantages this pond possesses over the public ponds, is its location, being accessible by three routes, namely; the Third, Fifth and Sixth-avenue stages. The establishment is under the control of Mr. OSCAR F. OATMAN, a gentleman experienced in such matters, and the locality will be known as the "Fifth-avenue Pond." An establishment of this kind (several of which are in Brooklyn) has long been needed in New-York, as the Central Park has been too crowded; so much so that skating upon it became unpleasant and dangerous, and to supply this demand the "Fifth-avenue Pond" has been established. In

BROOKLYN

the most extensive arrangements are on foot. The first on our list is the "Washington Pond," which is situated on Fifth-avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets, accessible by the Greenwood and Coney Island Railroad routes. The pond is situated in a hollow, and the arena, in all about twelve acres, is enclosed by a board fence, which, this season, has been removed up on the embankments which surround the pond on every side. On the margin of this pond is situated the old building known to history as the "9's," or the "Old Headquarters," from the fact that WASHINGTON had his headquarters there previous to the battle of Long Island. The building is used as a sitting-room, and affords ample accommodation for those who come to witness the sport only. Commodious sheds and platforms have been erected, and in this respect the arrangements are very complete. Music will be in attendance every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) and the pond will be brilliantly illuminated by gas. The Club is under the management of experienced hands, and during the Winter several carnivals will be held.

At Bedford the "Capitoline Association" have established a pond, on the corner of Putnam, Nostrand and Marcy avenues, covering a superficies of ten acres, most of which will be covered with ice. The name "Capitoline," as the historical reader will know, is borrowed from the Roman history, and relates not only to the Roman Capitol, but also to the "Capitoline Games," which were annually celebrated in that city, in commemoration of the preservation of Rome from the Gauls. They were established by CAMILLUS, in respect to JUPITER CAPITOLORUS, after whom they were named; also, having in view the two-fold object of perpetuating the games instituted by DOMINITIAN. In Summer the amusements of the Association are base ball, quoits and cricket, which are enjoyed on a ground provided by the Club; those of the Winter are skating, social and literary reunions, thus combining the arts and sciences of the ancients, with the invigorating, but not so dangerous out-door sports of the moderns. The pond is an artificial one, and is supplied with water from the Ridgewood Reservior. Sheds and other modern improvements have been provided, and the whole is surrounded by a formidable board fence, on the inside of which is a graveled carriage-drive, of twelve feet in width. The pond is for the use of the members only, and their number is limited. The Fulton-avenue cars run within a stone's throw of the pond, and a broad walk from this route to the grounds will be laid. The pond is also accessible by the Atlantic and De Kalb-avenue cars.

The "Union Pond" in Williamsburgh, on the corner of Rutledge-street and Lee-avenue, was next visited. This pond was established last season, and during the Summer the grounds were drained, enlarged, and converted into base-ball and cricket fields. The preparations here are nearly completed, and, being very extensive, we will give a detailed description. A lot of eight acres is inclosed in a hollow, on three sides there being high embankments, from which a fine view of the pond, and those thereon, can be had. A shed, two hundred feet in length, has been erected on the north side of the grounds, and divided into sitting-rooms, ladies' and gentlemen's saloons, skate department, business office and entrance, all of which are admirably arranged. In the centre a pagoda, ninety feet in height, is to be erected, and will far surpass the one now in Central Park. The edifice will consist of two apartments; one on the ground floor, to be occupied as a refreshment saloon, and the other above will contain the "Strephilation," which will discourse sweet music, as an accompaniment to the merry voices of the joyous throng. This is a decided novelty, and has created quite a sensation amongst our friends over the East River, all of whom are as yet ignorant as to what the "thing" really is. We will explain—it is an instrument on the same plan as a caliope, and is played in the same way, by steam. It has thirty-five keys, and is pronounced to be a very fine instrument. On this pond is used the Skating Machine, on which our venerable cotemporary of Wall-street saw fit to bestow editorial comment a few mornings since. By this machine, which is controlled by the laws of nature and practical common sense, the manager is enabled to have his ice always, in the most excellent condition. On the south-east corner a comfortable house for the skaters to warm and rest themselves, has been built. The people in the vicinage are informed of the condition of the ice by a baloon, which will be sent up on every skating day, and flags will be placed at the ferries for the convenience of those at a distance. The Division and Flushing-avenue and Greenpoint cars pass within a few blocks of the pond, but to facilitate travel, a line of stages have been established, and will convey passengers at a trifling expense from either of the above routes, and South Ferry, to the pond, as soon as the season commences. Admission can be obtained by membership, or by paying a small entrance fee. Through the course of the Winter several carnivals and "Grand Illuminskatitorials" will be given. Messrs. WILLIAM H. CAMMEYER and J. J. JOHNSON have control of the pond.

The "Nassau Club" will exist again this season, and their pond, situated at Flatbush, will be as great a favorite with the Brooklyn public as ever. This Club is the oldest in the city, and perhaps on the Island, and this, we believe, is its fourth year. The pond is a natural spring, covering an area of about six acres, all of which is generally in a good skating condition. A club-house, provided with saloons, is erected on its margin. This pond has been known since time immemorial, and before the club sprang into existence, and christened it with their name, it was called the "Steine-Bocheroy," (pronounced "Steam-Macaroy,") and has always been a popular skating resort. It is accessible by the Flatbush cars only.

"Chichester's Pond" is the name of an *old* new skating locality, more familiarly known as "Cooper's Pond," situated in Williamsburg, contiguous to the Grand-avenue cars. The sum of five cents is charged for admission.

The only public pond of any consequence in Brooklyn is the "Poplar Pond," known last season as the "People's Independent Pond," and as such was much frequented. It is located on Fifth-avenue, a little north of the "Washington Pond."

HOBOKEN.

The arrangements for the skating season here are on a very extensive and costly plan. The beautiful sheet of water situated at the foot of South Seventh-street, rejoicing in the poetical name of "Sylvan Lake," will be used this winter as a skating pond. The lake covers a surface of twenty-six acres, probably all of which will be frozen. In the centre a handsome cottage is erected for the accommodation of the band, which will play every afternoon on which there is skating. A refreshment saloon will also occupy a portion of the building. The cloak rooms, skate department and saloons will be comprised in a building erected at the entrance, and for non-subscribers fifteen cents will be charged for admission. The pond is inclosed, and all the conveniences and facilities for skating, as well as for the comfort of the visitors, has been provided, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. The pond will be managed by Messrs. THOMAS and LINGARD, who will have several *fêtes, bal masques* and carnivals during the Winter. The pond is conveniently located for New-Yorkers, being within three minutes of the Hoboken ferries.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Work in the Street Department—$50,000 for a new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum—Second Session of the Board—Tribute of Respect to the Memory of "Tom" Byrnes.

The Aldermen were in session and up to their eyes in business, for several hours yesterday. They first met at noon as City Canvassers. At 1 o'clock the figures were put aside and legislative business was taken up. President HENRY in the Chair.

A communication was received from Mr. CORNELL, the new Street Commissioner, asking the Board to direct that the accumulated papers on which joint action had been taken, ordering work to be done, should be sent to him by the Clerk of the Common Council, who had kept them in his charge while the department was without a head. Through the Chair Mr. VALENTINE made known the fact that the documents had just been sent over to the Street Commissioner. The Board sanctioned his action, and ordered the communication to be placed on file.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of donating $50,000 to the managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, for the construction of a new building to be used as a like asylum, was taken up and adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, to concur with the Councilmen in authorizing a further issue of $333,000 of Central Park stock, was taken up and recommitted.

The Board then adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day, and forthwith resumed the work of canvassing. At 2 o'clock, however, they were required to convene again as Aldermen, in answer to a special call for such a meeting.

Mr. HENRY resumed the chair, the call was read, and the reading of the minutes of the previous meetings having been dispensed with, Mr. SMITH arose and presented a resolution in favor of paying the salary of the late THOMAS BYRNES, Superintendent of Lands and Places, to his widow, for the remainder of the year.

Mr. SMITH said: Mr. President, the unfortunate occurrence of Mr. BYRNES' death happened in my district. I had known the deceased for many years, and up to the time of his death our relations were most amicable. We never had an angry word pass between us, and no man regrets more than I the fact of his death. Especially do I regret it because it occurred while he was acting in opposition to me. All who know me well know that I deeply regret his death, and feel his loss as keenly as do his dearest friends. I perhaps lament it quite as much as do the members of his family. They have lost an endeared companion, whose place in their affections cannot be filled by another. I desire to attest to his family and his friends my sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and my respect for the memory of the man, and I trust, therefore, that the resolution will be adopted.

It was adopted unanimously, and the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The New Heads of Departments.

The Heads of Departments whose appointment was made on Wednesday by the Mayor and Aldermen, took their respective official places at noon yesterday, and each was welcomed by the former incumbent, who, it appears, have in each case given up the idea of contesting their removal. Mr. CORNELL, the new Street Commissioner, filed bonds for $20,000. No bonds are required from Mr. DARRAGH, who was very handsomely received at the Croton Department by Mr. TAPPEN, who goes forth from it highly esteemed by the host of friends he made while in it. A man of more gentlemanly demeanor in office than Mr. TAPPEN has been to all persons, and under all circumstances, there could not be.

Mr. CORNELL, accompanied by Mr. KNAPP, the Ex-Street Commissioner, Supervisor TWEED and Alderman FARLEY, called on the Mayor, and had a brief interview at 12 o'clock, and immediately afterward Mr. CORNELL and his friends went over and took possession of the Street Department. Mr. KNAPP remained and introduced the several heads of Bureaus. There is a vast amount of work to be attended to in this Department, to say nothing of the trouble of giving hearings to claimants for office. How soon and to what extent, the ax of removal and substitute will be set agoing, is not known. Mr. CORNELL will not resign as State Senator, but serve out his term this Winter at Albany, the Charter not forbidding the holding of two City offices, or a City and General Government office, at one time.

The Newspaper Advance—Movement of the Religious Weeklies.

We learn from the *Examiner* that meetings were held last week in this City by editors and publishers of the weekly religious Press, to see what could be done to meet the unexpected pressure arising from the great expansion in the prices of paper and other printing materials. The newspapers represented in these meetings were the *Observer*, the *Evangelist*, the *Examiner*, the *Chronicle*, the *Christian Intelligencer*, the *Advocate and Journal*, the *Methodist*, the *Independent* and the *Church Journal*, of this City, and the *Recorder*, the *Watchman and Reflector* and the *Congregationalist*, of Boston. The following resolutions were adopted:

The recent increase in the price of paper—from 50 to 100 per cent.—has made it an imperative necessity on the part of publishers of newspapers to suspend their issues, or to raise the terms of subscription, or to diminish the size of their sheets. The proprietors of religious newspapers in Boston and New-York, having met in Convention, and carefully considered the whole subject, have resolved:

1. That it is just and necessary that the price of their several journals should be raised on the opening of another year, or the size of the papers reduced, to cover the increased cost of production.

2. That whatever advertising rates are offered by the respective papers should be more rigidly adhered to, and that notices of marriages and deaths, obituaries, statements and appeals by all societies and institutions soliciting funds from the public, should be paid for as advertisements.

3. That the law of the last session of Congress, levying a heavy tax on the materials of our business, and on the advertisements, and finally on the income of the publisher, is peculiarly oppressive upon newspapers, the circulation of which ought to be stimulated, and not curtailed during the war.

4. That the religious Press, in the management of its business, enlarging its circulation, and increasing its advertising patronage, ought to be governed, not only by the laws of trade, but by the highest Christian and fraternal principles.

3. That we are impressed with a deep sense of the injustice, on the part of those benevolent institutions which furnish newspapers at less than cost, supplying the deficiency from the funds contributed by the Christian public for another and specific object, while the religious newspapers would cheerfully publish all the necessary intelligence contained in them, and leave all the funds now employed in these cheap papers to be applied to the great objects of Christian benevolence.

6. That the Chairman and Secretary of this Convention be a Committee to transmit the *third* resolution to the President of the United States, to each member of the Cabinet, and to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress.

Fair for Soldiers' Children.

A fair for the benefit of the Institution for Children of Deceased and Disabled Soldiers, began at Cooper Institute on Monday. The Institution was started last May, and is in charge of the President, Rev. S. R. DAVIS, the lady President, Mrs. J. R. DAVIS, and a Board of more than thirty ladies, who give personal attention to the welfare of the children. It now supports thirty children, about half of whom find a home in the four-story building, No. 334 Sixth-avenue. This building is hired by the Society having charge of the Institution. The Society intends to try to erect a building in which, for a long time after the war is over, the children of soldiers shall be supported and educated. The Society's Board of Counsellors, including Rev. Drs. TYNG, D. DUNBAR, S. I. PRIME, and W. C. NOYES, Esq., recommend the Institution as worthy of cordial support. The Fair, in behalf of the Institution, is held every day this week, from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Single tickets, 10 cents; season tickets, $1. The rooms are at the east of the large hall in Cooper Institute. They are decorated with American flags, and contain refreshment tables, furnished forth with turkey, oysters and ice cream; tables spread with toys and other valuables, and a *posse* of little girls, who wheedle irresolute visitors into a reckless and indiscriminate purchasing of shares. At one booth Mme. DEMOREST's $5 sewing machines, about as large as your hand, and going on the principle of the grindstone, are sold. The young lady presiding over them, shows that they are attached, like a sewing-bird, to the table, and take sixteen stitches at each revolution of the crank. At the Fair, this evening, there will be music by the Seventh Regiment Band.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of this Commission was held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner NICHOLSON in the Chair.

The report of the Committee of the Whole was read and approved.

During the fortnight ending Dec. 4, 411 persons were committed to the Workhouse, including 57 males and 354 females.

On inquiry from the Warden of Bellevue Hospital, it was resolved that sick soldiers from regiments now forming be received into the hospital.

The following contracts for meat at the institutions were awarded:

BRYAN LAWRENCE, fresh mutton for Bellevue Hospital, at $4 99 per 100 pounds, for quarters, and $4 for shoulders and breasts; also beef for the City Prison at $3 40 per 100 pounds, and $4 20 for Bellevue Hospital. ISAAC D. HAMMOND, beef for Randall's Island, at $5 50; STEPHEN H. CROWELL, beef at $5 25 for the Lunatic Asylum; BENJAMIN T. WEEKS, at $3 48 for Penitentiary, $5 48 for Workhouse, $5 48 for the Island Hospital and Small-pox Hospital; WILLIAM LALOR, at $5 99 for the Almshouse.

CHARLES JOHNSON obtained the contract for mutton at the Island and Small-pox Hospitals, City Prison, Lunatic Asylums and Randall's Island, at $5 78 for quarters, and $4 28 for breasts and shoulders.

The receipts from Nov. 21 to Dec. 4 aggregate $2,276 11, including $50 for board at the Lunatic Asylum, $640 50 for labor at the Workhouse, and $1,400 60 for labor at the Penitentiary.

The Commissioners have, on investigation, decided that no blame is attached to any employe of the Commissioners at Bellevue Hospital in the case of BOOKMAN, who died immediately on his arrival at the Hospital, his injuries having been of such a character as to preclude any possibility of his being saved. The following report of Mr. WHITE explains the whole subject:

S. Draper, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, &c.:

SIR: There is in this morning's *Tribune* a greatly exaggerated case of alleged neglect of a patient brought to this institution on Saturday afternoon. The facts are: a man named CHARLES BOOKMAN was intoxicated while with a friend of his, and fell in the street near Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, cutting open his head and severing an artery. The man bled profusely on the sidewalk, and was taken up by some men and carried into a drug-store, and a policeman being notified, he seeing the man bleeding to death, went and procured a spring cart and had the man placed on it, and the wounded man continued to bleed profusely until he arrived at the Hospital in a dying state.

As appears from the testimony, the policeman declared that "on his way in the cart the man bled like a bullock, and that he put the man's hat under the bleeding wound and twice emptied it on the way; that he never saw any human being bleed as he did. That he took the man from the drug store in the cart to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house and notified them that he was taking him to the hospital. In this exhausted and dying condition the man was brought to Bellevue, the blood then had clotted on his head, and the bleeding was in a measure stopped by the clotted blood.

The surgeons were then engaged in important operations in the Amphitheatre, and consequently there was some little delay in getting them, but the moment I heard that there was "an accident case" in the office, I saw personally to it, and had a physician immediately called to the man. The man was attended by him and sent to a ward after trying to revive him with some stimulants, but he had lost too much blood before he reached the hospital, and was too low to recover, and so died in a short time in the ward.

Everything possible, under the circumstances, was done, but it was too late when he got here to do anything effectual for him. I gave his friends who came here some articles belonging to him. Any trouble that arose, appears, I think, to have been caused by an angry dispute and words that occurred between the Assistant Clerk and one of the policemen who brought the deceased here. The policeman was very naturally anxious to assist in hurrying up a Surgeon.

I was not aware of this until afterward, and the Clerk was suspended immediately, and his case reported to the Board for investigation.

The Coroner's Jury, after hearing all the testimony, and a patient investigation of the case, exonerated from blame all persons connected with this Institution. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN E. WHITE, Warden.

NEW-YORK, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, Dec. 1, 1862.

The following is the weekly report:

Remaining Nov. 22, 1862		6,342
Admitted		1,506
Total		7,848
Died	37	
Discharged	1,225	
Sent to Blackwell's Island	285	
Sent to State Prison	4	—1,551
Remaining Nov. 29, 1862	6,297	
Decrease	45	
Bellevue Hospital	537	
Lunatic Asylum	763	
Almshouse	1,445	
Penitentiary	368	
Workhouse	760	
Small Pox Hospital	9	
Randall's Island	646	
Randall's Island Hospital	219	
City Prison	237	
Second District Prison	30	
Third District Prison	24	
Fourth District Prison	2	
Island Hospital	722	
Colored Home	279	
Colored Orphan Asylum	180	
Children at Nurse	31	
City Cemetery	56	—6,297

In addition, there are at Bellevue Hospital 262 sick and wounded soldiers.

The Eagle and Gen. Fremont.

From the signature attached to the following communication to the *Evening Post*, we observe that the Brooklyn *Eagle* has woke up the wrong customer in the person of Capt. R. W. RAYMOND, a member of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT's Staff.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* stated last evening that FREMONT's "blunders" in the Shenandoah Valley culminated in a dispatch announcing JACKSON's army to be scattered in the mountains, when they were marching on Richmond.

Knowing this statement to be a mistake, no such dispatch having been sent by Gen. FREMONT, I called this morning to ask the editor of the *Eagle*, when he was satisfied of its inaccuracy, to correct it. After many evasions, I was told that, as a reader of the *Eagle*, I should know better than to doubt that it would cheerfully correct any mistakes into which it might fall. (The previous remark of the proprietor, that one couldn't expect editorials to be always true, and that it was not usual with the *Eagle* to correct them afterward, seems to contradict the above ultimatum; but one can't expect the conversation in a newspaper office to be accurate, if the editorials are not so.) On offering to convince the editor that the statement of the *Eagle* was a mistake, I was told that he didn't want to be convinced, and that my interest on the subject was impertinent unless I was Gen. HALLECK or Gen. FREMONT.

Mr. VAN ANDEN is highly esteemed as a gentleman. Is it absolutely necessary for him to sink his private character when he appears as publisher of a Democratic newspaper?

If you will insert this in your afternoon edition, it may, perhaps, be inadvertently copied into the *Eagle*, together with your late telegraphic news, and that sheet may thus unwittingly correct its own "blunders." R. W. R.

Arrest of a Citizen by an Alleged Verbal Provost-Marshal.

On Tuesday evening last Mr. BROWN, a resident and doing business in this City, and whose Unionism, respectability and inoffensiveness are established, was arrested in Chatham-street by Officer MOORE, of JEFFERD's case notoriety, under the following circumstances, as the story goes: Mr. BROWN, who is a Massachusetts man, after having inspected the several election bulletins at the newspaper-offices, called into a saloon for the purpose of partaking of a glass of lager-bier. On entering the saloon he found there a number of soldiers from Massachusetts, and, feeling friendly toward them, said: "How are you, Massachusetts boys; I am glad to see you." As soon as he had spoken, MOORE stepped up and said to BROWN: "Stop your noise." BROWN, thinking he had not been making what could, as the term is generally used, be considered a noise, asked MOORE who he was. MOORE replied: "I am a Marshal." Mr. BROWN said to one of the soldiers, upon receiving the reply, "I don't believe he is any more a Marshal than I am." Upon this Mr. BROWN was arrested and lodged in the Park barracks, and in a very short time afterward, was conveyed to the Second Ward Station-house. Appearing there, accompanied by Mr. MOORE, the Captain of the Police asked Mr. MOORE by what authority he had arrested Mr. BROWN. Mr. MOORE stated his authority was verbal—not written; and that he had received it informally from Mr DRAPER. In short, that his own word was all he had to present in support of his proceeding. The Captain discharged Mr. BROWN immediately, and Mr. MOORE departed.

First Regiment Federal Guard.

This regiment is now organizing under favorable auspices, and is officered by men of military experience. The Colonel, HARRY E. GOTLEB, was formerly connected with the Twelfth Regiment of New-York State Militia, and afterward went to the seat of war as Captain of Company E, Fortieth New-York, (Mozart Regiment,) which company lost one-half of its men at the battle of Williamsburgh. He was then transferred to the regular service, and was detached to take command of this new corps.

This is the first regiment volunteering for the United States service independent of State control, and deserves encouragement. The headquarters are at No. 140 Broadway. The regiment now numbers five hundred men, and will go into camp in a few days. Its officers are as follows: Colonel, HARRY E. GOTLEB; Major, Julius Conklin; Adjutant, Virgil H. Gue; Quartermaster, Jerome Lott; Surgeon E. W. Owen.

Commissioners of Emigration.

At a regular meeting of this Board on Wednesday, the following weekly statement was presented:

Number of emigrants arrived to Nov. 26, 1862		69,296
Number of emigrants arrived since to Dec. 3, '62		203
Total		69,499
To same date in 1861		64,395

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Number of inmates in institution on Ward's Island	617	774	873	737

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1862		$3,815 05
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 26, '62	$165,713 71	
Received since to Dec. 3, for commutation of passengers, etc.	1,757 70	
		167,471 41
Total		$171,286 46
Disbursements as per previous account to Dec. 3, 1862	$144,757 54	
Current expenses of Nov. 26	10,800 47	
		155,558 01
Balance in bank		$15,728 45

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an altercation occurred on Third-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, between JAMES BRADY and PATRICK CAULEY, during which the latter was seriously stabbed in the abdomen, with a dirk-knife in the hands of BRADY. The wounded man was taken to his residence in East Forty-second-street, where he was attended by Dr. DERBY. The Police state that Drs. HODGMAN and SMITH were called upon by them to attend the injured man, and although they were informed that it was a case requiring immediate attention, they both refused to have anything to do with it. The offender managed to escape, but as he is well known to the Police, he will doubtless be speedily taken into custody.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—A meeting of the General Democratic Republican Committee was held pursuant to the regular call, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman. A resolution was offered and seconded that the Conference Committee, of which WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor, is Chairman, be empowered to act with the Mozart Committee, of which Hon. FERNANDO WOOD is Chairman, to effect a union of the two Committees for the organization of a United Democratic General Committee for the City and County of New-York. After some strenuous opposition and debate the resolution was carried, and the General Committee adjourned to the 22d of December to receive the report of the Conference Committees appointed.

A POLICE COURT HELD IN A PORTER-HOUSE.—JOHN F. DAWSON, an Inspector in the Croton Board, was arrested on Tuesday night in a liquor-store on Third-avenue, by the Police of the Twenty-third Precinct, upon the charge of having assaulted JOHN B. OVER with a decanter, thereby cutting his head very badly. The Police returns state that as the officers were leaving the premises with the prisoner, Police Justice WELSH came in and insisted upon holding Court there. The Justice took the testimony of Officer RILEY only, and then gave the prisoner in charge of one PHILLIP JONES, and ordered that he

should be brought before him in the morning. DAWSON was, however, taken before Justice DODGE yesterday, and committed.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At a meeting of the Board, on Wednesday evening, after discussion, the proposed plans for amending the by-laws relative to the employment of special teachers, was referred to the Special Committee, to report at a future meeting. The Clerk reported that the sums thus far expended for the erection and support of the Free Academy amount to $680,081 36, of which $523,674 07 was for support. The Committee having under consideration the subject of military instruction in the schools, made an interesting report, which was laid on the table, ordered printed, and made a special order for the next meeting. After two or three moderate increases of salary, the Board adjourned.

AN HONEST THIEF.—This evident paradox will be appreciated, when it is stated that Mr. WM. H. PECK, a merchant of Washington Market, while gazing intently upon the *Tribune* bulletin on election night, had his pocket picked of its entire contents. Some $20 was taken out of the wallet, while several hundreds in notes, checks, etc., were left; and the next morning, before Mr. PECK arrived at his place of business, the *porte monnaie* was left by a boy in good condition, safe and sound, *minus* the available cash. Who can now say there is not "honor among thieves?"

HOMICIDE ON RIKER'S ISLAND.—About 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, Capt. DOBBS, of the Fourth Regiment, Metropolitan Brigade, while acting in self-defence, shot a soldier of his command. The latter died soon afterwards, and an inquest will be held upon the body to-day. It is reported that Capt. DOBBS acted strictly in self-defence, and that he did not fire the shot until after he had been seriously wounded by the deceased, who made the attack upon him.

TO BE LAUNCHED.—The iron battery *Catskill* will be launched from the yard of T. R. ROWLAND, Greenpoint, to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock. The iron-clad steamer *Keokuk* will also be launched at the same time from the yard at the foot of Eleventh-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE MOUNT PROSPECT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—A Fair and Festival in aid of the Mount Prospect Industrial School was commenced at the Academy of Music Wednesday evening, and was continued yesterday. Some five years since, the benevolent ladies of the neighborhood of Grand and Atlantic avenues, where the institution is located, conceived a plan to improve the condition of the poor children of that vicinity by establishing a school, and as an inducement to attend, they provided them with one meal a day, and furnished each with decent clothing. The school was first opened in a stable, but it is now held in a fine building, erected at a cost of $5,800, and all paid for. The school has thus far been supported by the residents of the neighborhood, and this is the first time that an appeal is made in a public way. There is also connected with the institution a Bible-class for the parents of the children attending school, to which some 30 or 40 adults belong. The males have formed themselves into a band, now numbering 8 or 10 members, who have, during the past year, made commendable progress in the musical art. The band was present last evening, and played a number of fine airs. The number of children in the school is about 100, all well cared for, and with a good prospect that, under the influence of the ladies having them in charge, will become good members of society. A large number of useful and fancy articles were on exhibition at the Fair, and from appearances last evening, a considerable sum will be realized before the close this evening. The officers are: Mrs. S. B. Jenkins, First Directress; Mrs. H. P. Messenger, Second Directress; Mrs. J. W. Camp, Secretary; Mrs. A. Smithers, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. A. Welch, Treasurer, and 30 managers.

GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION.—Several regiments came down from East New-York yesterday and the day previous, and embarked on board the transports in waiting off the foot of Atlantic-street. The Forty-second Massachusetts was accommodated at the City Armory on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday night the Fifteenth New-Hampshire Regiment occupied the same place. The rations of the latter had all been transferred to the steamer, and the men were therefore compelled to procure their meals at various eating-houses, which in several cases were furnished gratuitously. Three hundred men of one of the Massachusetts regiments were furnished with dinner, gratuitously, by Mr. WM. HUTCHEON, at the Atheneum in Atlantic-street, and the Fifteenth New-Hampshire were accommodated at VARICK'S and at MORGAN'S saloons at the foot of Fulton-street, and HAWKHURST'S saloon, opposite the City Hall, by authority of Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who assumes all the expense on the part of the city. Many of the regiments arriving from camp are unprovided for, and the citizens therefore feel under obligations to furnish them with something to eat. The City Armory has been opened for their accommodation during the night time, and everything possible will be done by the Mayor and Inspector FOLK to furnish them with victuals during their brief stay.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The Old Ladies' Home in Washington-avenue, near DeKalb, was well attended yesterday; and a good many contributions were made by the visitors. There was also a numerous attendance at the Fair of the Mount Prospect Industrial School at the Academy of Music, in aid of the children provided for by that Institution. A fair for the benefit of the Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, will be held at the Academy of Music on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th inst., from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE FIFTH WARD.—A special election for Alderman of the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of JAMES LYNCH, elected Auditor, will take place on Friday next, the 5th inst. There are four candidates in the field for the position—Ex-Aldermen WILLIAM MARBIN and THOMAS ENNIS offer themselves for the support of the Democrats, and GARRET L. BRAISTED and WM. H. HALLOCK are the Republican candidates.

THE OLD LADIES' HOME.—The annual donation party for the benefit of the Graham Old Ladies' Home, commenced Wednesday afternoon, and was continued yesterday afternoon and evening. The Home is situated on the corner of Washington and DeKalb avenues, and can be reached by the cars from any part of the city.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, DEC. 5.—Nos. 19, 48, 50.

NEW-JERSEY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The books of Mr. GEO. A. HALSEY, Assessor for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, show the total number of licenses for the City of Newark to be 2,360; total amount of assessments for licenses, carriages and plate, $38,535 45. Of the whole number of licenses, 631 are for retail liquor dealers. This, taking the population in 1861 (74,000) as a basis, would be one drinking-place for every 117.27 inhabitants. Of these drinking saloons, the greatest number (107) are in the Fourth Ward, and the smallest (31) in the Third Ward. Several manufacturers in Newark pay very large sums, monthly, to the Government, by way of tax on their products, in some cases the amount reaching $3,000, or $36,000 yearly. The Assessor has given public notice that manufacturers' returns for the month of November must be made on or before Dec. 10. The assessment books will be open for inspection from the 3d to the 19th of December. From the 20th to the 27th, the Assessor will hear appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuation by the assistant assessors.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK—SUBSTITUTE FOR SMALL CHANGE.—The Hudson River Bank, located at Hoboken, has recently been reorganized under the general banking law of the State of New-Jersey, with a capital of $50,000, with power to increase it to $100,000. Mr. O. H. WHEELER, of Gov. OLDEN'S Staff, has been elected President, and Mr. J. D. BOUGHART, favorably known and identified with the interests of New-Jersey, as Cashier. In consequence of the scarcity of small change the bank has issued certified checks about the size of the United States postal currency, in denominations of 5, 10, 15 and 25 cents, payable at the bank in sums of $1 and upward.

A TRAIN OF CARS REPORTED OVERBOARD.—It was rumored yesterday, at the Jersey City Dépôt, that three sleeping cars, attached to the owl train, due at Jersey City yesterday morning, while being removed from the boat at Camden, got overboard into the dock. No reliable information could be obtained in regard to the matter. Upon the arrival of the train at Jersey City the sleeping cars were not attached, as is usual, and the probability is that an accident of some kind occurred.

FIENDISH ATTEMPT AT POISONING.—On Thursday morning last, a young man left his horse and buggy for a short time in a shed, in the rear of the Nelson House, at Salem, N. J., and upon returning, found three apples on the seat of the vehicle. Upon tasting one of them, he noticed a peculiar taste, and upon examination, the apples were found to have been plugged, and arsenic or some other poison placed in the cavity. The young man was made seriously ill, but recovered with the prompt application of antidotes. The name of the parties, or the cause of the attempt, is not known.

SKATING PARKS.—The people of Newark, like the "rest of mankind," look forward to the skating season with longing anticipations. The Common Council, in deference to a generally expressed desire, have caused to be inclosed about sixty acres of land on the salt meadows south of the city for a skating pond, which is now completed and waiting for cold weather. The pond is flooded by means of a ditch communicating with Newark Bay. The residents of Orange are also about constructing a skating pond near the Orange Cemetery.

APPLICATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.—Among the applications to be made to the New-Jersey Legislature at its next session, are the following: To provide for the maintenance of the present railroad bridge over the Passaic River at Newark, when the New-Jersey Railroad Company complete their new bridge at the foot of Market-street. To charter the Mutual Life Insurance Company at Newark. To charter the Manufacturers' Bank at Newark, with a capital of $300,000, and to charter the City Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Newark.

THE NEW BRIGADIERS.—Col. TORBERT, who handled his brigade (the New-Jersey First, KEARNY'S old brigade) with distinguished gallantry and skill at the battle of Crampton's Pass, is said to be one of the new Brigadiers recently appointed by the President. Col. TORBERT is the idol of his men, who think he greatly resembles the heroic and lamented KEARNY.

SEDUCTION AND SHOOTING.—A soldier named CHAS. LODER, yesterday afternoon attempted to shoot a fellow soldier named PHILLIPS, in a Justice's office, at Newark, for the alleged seduction of his (LODER'S) daughter. A man standing by knocked up LODER'S arm, and probably saved PHILLIPS' life. The matter was subsequently arranged by the marriage of the parties.

NEW-JERSEY STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the New-Jersey State Teachers' Association will be held at Bridgeton, on Dec. 20, continuing for four days. It is expected to be a very interesting session.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

Alderman Boole moved that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from Charles G. Cornell, Street Commissioner, asking for the transmission of all resolutions passed by the Common Council relative to that Department.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from Daniel E. Delevan, City Inspector, appointing Henry Wohltman Assistant Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward, in place of Jacob Bearman, removed.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment—12.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Friday, the fifth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Allen moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church for remission of assessment.

Which was carried.

In connection therewith Alderman Allen offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac Westervelt, D. D., Pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, for the sum of nine hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-one cents, to be applied by the said Isaac Westervelt in payment of an assessment on the property of the said church, for the work of resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Forty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, and for paving said street with trap-block pavement between Seventh and Eighth avenues, the said amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

REPORTS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution to place a gas lamp on the easterly side of Pike-street, fifty feet above East Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Charles B. Hart for permission to place a bay window upon the second story of the front of house number three hundred and seventy-eight Fifth-avenue, with resolution that permission is hereby granted to Charles B. Hart to place a bay window upon the second story of the front of his house number three hundred and seventy-eight Fifth-avenue, in this City, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be donated to the Managers of the "Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of New-York," to be applied toward the erection of a new Orphan Asylum on the block of ground bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, the Fourth and Madison avenues, and that the Comptroller, in making his estimate of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three be directed to include therein the above amount of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Finance of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to issue from time to time, as shall be required, the further sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, created by an ordinance of the Corporation of the City of New-York, passed April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in pursuance of chapter eighty-five of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

On motion of Alderman Boole, the same was recommitted to the Committee.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President then announced that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, the fifth instant, at ten o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1862.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

D. T. Valentine, Esq.:

Dear Sir: You are directed to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in their Chamber, at two o'clock, on Thursday, the fourth of December instant, to transact such business as may come before them.

TERENCE FARLEY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
WM. WALSH,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
ALEX. FREAR,
JOHN H. BRADY,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOHN T. HENRY,
HENRY SMITH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
JAMES REED.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last two meetings were dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of Thomas Byrnes, the late Superintendent of Lands and Places, for the amount of his salary for the remainder of the year, up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Boole, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Friday, the fifth instant, at one o'clock.

Which was adopted.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned, to meet on Friday, the fifth instant, at one o'clock.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1862, 4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Repper—

Petition of S. Landentach & Son, for compensation for injury to them.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following Message, returning unapproved the accompanying resolution, directing the stoppage of work on Fifty-seventh-street, under the contract with Mr. John S. Masterson, dated Feb. 28, 1861, viz:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN:

I must return, unapproved, the accompanying resolution directing the stoppage of work on Fifty-seventh-street, under the contract with Mr. John S. Masterson, dated February twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

I approve the policy of suspending the further extension of the street filling westward, until after the erection of an exterior wall or bulkhead to prevent the waste of earth, which would otherwise wash into the Hudson River, and injure the harbor; and also until the proper grade line for that portion of the street shall be established, the present line being much too high, and consequently calling for a large amount of earth filling which would be worse than wasted, as it must afterward be removed at an additional expense.

But my objection to your resolution is that it provides for the stoppage of the work "at the point to which it is now completed." As you will perceive from the accompanying surveys by City Surveyors James E. Serrel and John T. Dodge, the filling in of earth at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, to the point westward at which it is proposed to stop, does not extend across the street to its southerly side, being deficient for a space averaging about eleven feet in width by about two hundred feet in length.

Your resolution, unintentionally I think, relieves the contractor from his duty to fill up this space, of the existence of which you were probably uninformed; but justice to the owners of the property adjoining on the southerly side of the street, who are to be assessed for the cost, requires the completion of the contracted work up to the front line of their lots, without which the work already done will be of no practical use to them, and they will consequently be assessed for work from which they receive no corresponding benefit.

I would accordingly respectfully recommend the adoption by the Honorable the Common Council of a similar resolution to that now returned, after the contractor shall have completed the filling in of the street to the full width required by his contract.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, laid on the table ten days, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare specifications and advertise for proposals to alter the house now jointly occupied by Engine Company number Thirty and Hook and Ladder Company number Fifteen, in accordance with resolution passed by the Common Council.

Referred to Committee on Fire Department, and subsequently Councilman Barney moved that said resolution be reconsidered, which was carried, and the paper was laid over.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the Committee on Lamps and Gas report to the Board the practicability of adopting the Napoleon Gas Burner on the public lamps.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Lent—

Resolved, That five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to procure a stand of colors for the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Miller—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have sidewalk in front of numbers twenty-one, twenty-three and twenty-five Cannon-street flagged and curbed.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Mr. George Francis Train, to attend the continuation of his "Conversation with the People," on Friday, December five, at the Cooper Institute, at eight o'clock.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Engine number Forty-seven repaired, the same not to cost more two hundred and fifty dollars; that the Engine be repaired under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department

Petition of Edward Simpson to have money paid in error refunded.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis J. Tuomey, Christian B. Woodruff, Simeon Meyers, E. W. Taylor, Gustavus A. Valentine and William Hitchman, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered as clerks to the several Committees of the Board of Aldermen, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; also, in favor of H. N. Parker and T. P. Smith, each for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full payment for services rendered as messengers, &c., to the several Committees of the Board of Aldermen, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to be taken from the appropriation for City contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be amended by adding after the words for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the words following, viz.:

Also in favor of James M. Sweeney, John A. Soulé, Owen Cavanagh, William H. Moloney, James A. Earley, John F. Culligan, James Dunphy, George Letterman, Thomas J. Carleton and Henry Snyder, each for the sum of $250, for services rendered as clerks and messengers to the several committees of the Board of Councilmen for the year 1862.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution as amended be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board do now take a recess of five minutes.

Which was carried.

And the President announced that the Board would take a recess of five minutes.

AFTER RECESS—PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolution that permission be given to Hugh Monahan to erect and maintain a watering trough in front of his premises, number one hundred and fifty-seven Avenue A, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the widow of Thomas Byrnes, the late Superintendent of Lands and Places, for the amount of his salary for the remainder of the year, up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the sum of fifty thousand dollars be donated to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, of the City of New-York, and to be applied toward the erection of a new Orphan Asylum, on the plot of ground, bounded by Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, the Fourth and Madison avenues; and that the Comptroller, in making his estimate of the expenses of the City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to include therein the above mentioned amount of fifty thousand dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Preamble with resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be requested to confer with the Federal and State Military officers, and with the Governor of this State in order to ascertain what provisions have been or should be made for the defence of the City, and in what manner the civic authorities can most effectually assist, whether in the formation and maintenance of organizations of artillery for that purpose or otherwise.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and the salary of the Deputy Register to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; also, the Clerk of the Aqueduct Board and Chief Clerk to the Register to two thousand dollars each.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. H. Underhill for the sum of fifty dollars and forty-nine cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for filling lots in eighth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Report of Committee on Roads, amending resolution of Committee on Streets of Board of Councilmen, in relation to setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-eighth-street, &c., by providing that the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same, where necessary, in Fifty-eighth-street, from Avenue A to the Third-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That a crosswalk be laid from the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway, across to the Central Park, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the sum of One Thousand Dollars be appropriated for the purpose of procuring the portrait of Honorable Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Petition of James Clark to be relieved from the payment of a certain assessment on lot situated on the south-east corner of Duane and Washington streets.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petition granted.)

Which was laid over.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the carriage of Hose Company number Thirty-six to be rebuilt at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Fifty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, be curbed, guttered, and flagged four feet wide, where not already flagged or curbed, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Preamble with resolution, that Theodosius F. Secor and his assigns, be authorized to construct and maintain a pier extending into the East River, in continuation of Twelfth-street, from the foot of Twelfth-street to the pier line established by law, so as to include the old pier now standing on said premises, said pier so to be constructed not to be less than forty feet in width, and the use of said pier, when constructed is granted to said Secor, his legal representatives and assigns, together with the right to collect wharfage therefor, until the same shall be taken by the City, in pursuance of the following provision: Provided, always, and this grant is on the express condition, that when the solid filling or east side of said pier shall be extended out to the bulkhead line established by law, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, may enter upon and take possession of said pier, and hold the same to their own use, on first paying to said Secor, the then value of said pier, to be fixed by appraisers, &c.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. WM. Clowry, Pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, for the sum of nine hundred seventy-eight dollars and forty-three cents, to be applied in payment of taxes now due and owing on the property of said Church, in Thirty-sixth-street, between the First and Second avenues, as well as in refunding to the said Church the amount paid for taxes on its said property since the same has been used for exclusively religious purposes, the whole amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to procure a portrait of Gen. George B. McClellan, and the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Resolution that permission be given to W. H. Brady to occupy a space in the northeast corner of Washington Parade Ground, as a newspaper and fruit-stand.

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick Devlin, amounting to one hundred and forty dollars, for fitting up fourteen election polls of the Twentieth Ward.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Gray, for the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest to bear date from the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, said amount having been paid by said Gray in error on his property, situated on the southeast corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, for regulating Second-avenue, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be amended by striking out the sum of "five hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixty-six cents, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of "three hundred dollars."

Councilman Stevenson moved that the whole matter be referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Healy, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Gedney, Ross, Stevenson—10.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice Long—10.

The proposition of Councilman Ross to amend (as above) was also lost.

And the action of the Board of Aldermen was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Barney moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Friday, fifth instant, at four o'clock.

Councilman Hogan moved as an amendment that the adjournment be to Saturday, sixth instant, at 1 o'clock.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hogan then moved as an amendment that the adjournment be to Saturday, at four o'clock.

Which was lost.

And the original motion, that the adjournment be to Friday, at four o'clock, was carried.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, half the expense thereof to be paid by the City, and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefitted, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompaning ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was adopted.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant for the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars in favor of Messrs. Robert Gamble, Henry Jones and Lyman N. Jones, Inspectors, to defray the necessary expenses attendant upon the election for an Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, held October fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joel W. Mason, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be for damage sustained by said Mason for injuries done to his horse, by falling into a man-hole of the sewer in Pearl-street, near Park-street, on the eighteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healey, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the resolution granting a location to Hose Company number Five, be altered to read Engine Company number Forty-seven, and that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for lot for said Company.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Snyder, Brice, Long—14.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—6.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and also on the north side of Thirty sixth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, August 10, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—22.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Charlock, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse, and the damages consequent therein.

(In Board of Councilmen November twenty-four, lost for want of a constitutional vote; subsequently reconsidered and postponed.)

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Jones, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Snyder, Brice, Long—13.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—8.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of three hundred dollars, for services to the Special Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, separate and distinct from his regular duties.

Councilman Lent moved to amend said resolution by inserting before the name "George W. Roome" the designation of "Mrs."

Which was carried.

Councilman Barney then moved to amend by striking out the words following, viz.: "separate and distinct from his regular duties."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Webster, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—20.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Friday, fifth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 5581, 8077 8079, 8155, 8171, 8275, 8288, 8725, 8873, "A," "B," "C." *Part II.*—Nos. 5716, 7508, 7666, 7836, 8072, 8098, 8216, 8782, "E," "F." *Part III.*—Nos. 3599, 1018, 1885, 3245, 3291, 2783, 3677, 4074, 3364, 3474, 3421, 3445, 3416, 3500, 3587, 3588, 3515, 3523.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 217, 266, 272, 292, 294, 295, 297, 299, 301, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 317, 318, 319, 321, 331, 338.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3115, 2949, 3139, 2157, 1081, 2881, 3075, 3095, 3111, 987, 3165, 3171, 3057, 3067, 3055. *Part II.*—Nos. 2712, 2630, 636, 978, 2688, 2856, 2858, 2860, 2862, 2864, 2866, 2868, 2870, 2876, 2878.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 1728, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1771, 1772, 1774, 1777, 1780, 1781, 1784, 1319. *Part II.*—Nos. 385, 1267, 1168, 1748, 1749, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1759, 1762, 1763, 1764.

May Railroad Companies Undertake the Storage of Goods on Hire—A Contract so to do Does not Constitute a Lien upon the Goods Stored.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Moncrief, Robertson and Monell.

William H. Crommelin vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This was an action of replevin, to recover thirty pieces of South Dover marble, alleged to have been wrongfully detained by the defendants.

The defence set up was a denial, and that the Company had a right to detain the marble until the plaintiff had paid them $1 per car for each day in which the marble had been stored in the car since its arrival in New-York. The amount claimed was $420, the value of the marble, and $250 damages for the detention. The defendants claimed that the detention was only to enforce payment at the rates charged for storage for the time the plaintiff allowed the marble to remain in the car, and in the custody of the Company, before taking it away.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendants appealed, and the Court now hold, per MONELL, J., that such a contract as that claimed, under which the charge was made, did not constitute a lien for the charge upon the goods. Such a contract, express or implied, cannot give a lien for such a charge.

Per ROBERTSON, J.—The use of a public highway as a place of storage for goods upon railroad cars is a public nuisance. Whether the defendants have a right under their charter to undertake the storage of goods for hire.—*Quere?*

Flannagan & Cummings, for plaintiff; C. W. Sanford, for defendants.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT.

A new Supreme Court Circuit Calendar will be made up for January Term, 1863. Causes on the present Circuit Calendar will not be transferred to the new Calendar unless notice that the same are not disposed of is filed with the Clerk with the Court on or before Saturday, the 20th inst. All such notices must contain the number of the cause on the present calendar, the title of the cause, and the name of the Attorney on record serving such notice.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Hatch et al. vs. Hogan et al.—Motion granted.

Hatch et al. vs. Hogan et al.—Motion for Receiver granted.

Hatch vs. Colkow.—Motion granted for second Friday.

Pinckney vs. Shab et al.—Motion denied without prejudice.

Borst vs. O'Donnell.—Motion granted, without costs.

Borst vs. O'Donnell et al.—Motion granted.

American Express Company vs. Stewart.—Motion granted; leave to put on for the third Friday.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Parshall vs. Duryea.—Application denied.

Conway vs. Raleigh, &c.—Finding of fact with Clerk.

Griffin vs. The Mayor, &c.—New trial granted.

Rhodes vs. Henessey.—Motion granted.

Bryant vs. The Telegraph Company.—Case settled.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 4, 1862.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104¾	1500 Erie Railway...... 63¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. 100¾	200 do........b60 63⅞
5,000 U.S.6s.'68, R.ex-d. 99	100 do........b30 63⅞
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W.L ½ y'rly. 101½	500 do........b30 63¾
9,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 92⅞	200 do........s30 63⅝
26,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes.......... 104½	500 do.......... 63⅝
1,000 U.S.6s,1 yr.Certf. 97⅝	300 do.......... 63
5,000 Ill. Can. R. B....100	650 Erie Railway, Pref. 93
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 55	150 do........s30 93
5,000 do........b60 55¾	100 do........s60 92½
3,000 do.......... 55½	200 do........s60 93
1,000 do.......... 55¼	100 do........b30 93½
5,000 Missouri St. 6s... 53¼	100 do........b60 93¼
10,000 do.......... 53½	650 Hudson River R.... 77
15,000 do.......... 53¾	150 do.......... 76½
1,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn. & St. J.......... 73	50 do........b30 76¾
1,000 Cal. St. 7s...... 113½	12 do.......... 76¼
72,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83. 108	500 Harlem Railroad.... 22½
7,000 Hud. R. 3d M.... 101½	600 do.......... 22¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s,old. 112	200 do........b15 22¾
5,000 A. & T.H. Inc. B. 59	100 do........s60 22½
15,000 do.......... 60	100 Reading Railroad.. 77½
1,000 do.......... 59¾	300 do.......... 77¼
1,000 A.&T.H. 2d m. pf. 79¾	200 do.......... 77⅛
3,000 Chi. & N. W. Ast Bonds.......... 61¾	200 Mich. Cen. Railroad. 91¾
1,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.. 34	100 do........b60 92
3,000 do.......... 33¾	250 do.......... 91⅝
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d Mge. 81	150 do........s3 91⅝
1,000 M. & P. DuC.1stm. 106½	100 M. So. & N. I. G. R. [illegible]
5,000 Ch. & R. I. B.... 110	100 do.......... [illegible]
1,000 P., F. W & C. 1st m. 105½	300 do.......... [illegible]
16,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d m. 93	400 do.......... 41¾
1,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d m. 73	100 do........s30 41
26 Metropolitan Bank. 104	100 do.......... 41⅝
101 Bank of Commerce. 99	300 do.......... 41½
60,000 American Gold.. 133½	100 do........b30 41¾
130,000 do.......... 133¼	100 Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R 34
20,000 do.......... 133⅜	50 do........b10 34
15,000 do........b30 133½	300 M. S. & N. I. G. S.. 85
55 Penn. Coal Co...... 115	50 do........s30 84⅞
57 do.......... 116	300 do........b10 85
50 do.......... 117	400 do.......... 84⅞
400 Cum. Coal pf...... 14½	500 Ill. Cen. Full Stock. 78
100 do.......... 14¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 80½
100 Nic. Transit Co.... 5½	100 do.......... 80¾
50 New-Jersey Zinc... 9	1050 do.......... 81
75 Pac. Mail S. Co..... 122½	350 do........b30 81
100 do.......... 122¾	100 do........s3 80¾
50 do........s30. 122½	700 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 44
159 do.......... 123	200 do........s30 44
500 N. Y. Cen. R...... 103⅞	200 do.......... 44¾
100 do........b30. 104	200 do.......... 44⅜
100 Harlem R. R. Pre.. 52¾	200 do........s10 44¼
400 do.......... 53	25 Gal. & Chi. R...... 83
200 do........b30 53	100 do.......... 82¾
31 Panama R........ 159	50 do........s30 82½
86 Chic. B. & Q. R.... 87	50 do........s30 82¾
150 do.......... 87½	1150 Clev. & Tol. R.... 70
50 Mil. & P.Du.C.2d P. 80	300 do........s30 69¾
12 Tol., W. & W. Pref. 76	50 Chic. & R. I.R...s60 81¾
62 Pitts., Ft. W.& C.R. 53	100 do........s30 82
50 do.......... 53½	150 do.......... 82½
100 do.......... 53¼	100 do.......... 82¼
	150 do........s30 82¾
	200 do........s10 82¼
	100 do.......... 82⅜
	400 do........b30 82½

SECOND BOARD.

$16,000 U.S.6s, '81, Cou. 104	1000 Harlem R. P...b10 52⅝
30,000 do.......... 104¼	100 do.......... 52⅝
30,000 U. S. Dem. N's.. 127	100 do........b4 52⅜
5,000 do........s30. 126½	500 Mich. Cen. R...... 91½
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 55¼	200 do.......... 91⅝
2,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 53¾	50 do........s30 91¼
30,000 Amer. Gold..b60. 133¼	50 do........b30 91⅜
20,000 do.......... 132⅞	150 Chi. & R. I. R...... 81⅞
25,000 do........b30. 132¾	150 do.......... 82
80,000 do.......... 132⅝	100 do.......... 81⅞
200 Pac. M. S. Co...... 123¼	800 M. S. & N. I. R.... 41
100 do.......... 123½	100 do........s30 40¾
10 do........s60. 123	600 do.......... 40⅜
200 do.......... 123¾	100 do.......... 40¾
145 do.......... 124	350 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk. 84½
350 N. Y. Central R.... 103¾	100 do........b15 84⅜
250 do.......... 103⅜	200 Ill. Cent. R. S...b10 80¼
100 do........s15. 103½	200 do........b30 80¼
200 do.......... 103½	100 do.......... 80¼
800 Harlem Railroad... 22	100 do........s10 80
100 Erie Railway...... 62¾	500 do.......... 80
850 do.......... 62½	100 do........s30 79¾
50 do........b30 62⅝	900 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 43½
500 do........b4 62½	200 do.......... 43⅝
200 do.......... 62⅜	100 do........s10 43½
100 do........s30 62¼	400 do........b30 43¾
500 Erie R. Pref....s30 92½	100 do........s30 43½
100 do.......... 92⅝	300 do........s30 43¼
500 do.......... 92⅝	300 Gal. & Chic. R..... 82¼
200 Hudson River R.... 75¾	100 do........s15 82
20 do.......... 75½	500 Cleve. & T. R...s30 69
50 do........s30 75½	500 do.......... 69⅜
100 do........b10 75¾	

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 American Gold. 133¾	100 Ill. Cen. R........s3 80¾
100 Pac. Mail St. Co.... 124	200 do........s3 80¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R...... 103⅞	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 44¾
100 Erie Railway...... s62	300 Galena & C. R..b30 83
150 do.......... 63	500 Cleve. & Tol. R...s3 90
100 M.S. & N.I. G. S..s3 84¾	

4 P. M.

$25,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes.......... 104	600 Harlem R. Pref.... 52⅝
30,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97½	1000 M. S. & N. I. G..b3 84½
10,000 American Gold.. 132⅞	100 do........s5 84¼
35,000 do.......... 133	100 do........b3 84⅜
30,000 do.......... 132⅞	50 do.......... 84¼
10,000 U. S. Dem. N's. 127¼	100 do........s3 84½
10,000 Ch.&N.W.Ast B. 61½	200 Illinois Cen. R.... 80¼
800 Pac. Mail S. Co s10. 124	75 do.......... 80⅜
400 do........b3 124	50 do.......... 80¼
500 Erie Railway....b3 62⅝	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.... 43¼
100 Erie R. Pref....b3 92⅞	100 do........b3 43¼
100 Harlem Railroad s3 22½	200 do.......... 43⅛
200 M. S. & N. I. R...s3 41	50 Clev. & Tol. R....r 69½
300 do........b3 41	310 do........b3 69⅝
100 do........s10 41	300 Chic. & R. I. R...s3 82
	100 do........b3 82

THURSDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The Stock Market continued under considerable speculation through the day and a large business was done at both sessions of the Exchange Board. The extreme advance of yesterday afternoon was supported through the early dealings, but induced heavy realizations by some of the speculative holders of the Railways who had been buyers at lower figures by 1@2 ℘ cent., and in some instances 2½@4 ℘ cent. The tempting profits thus afforded since the cheap market of Friday and Saturday last were availed of by the *Bull* operators, while the opposite interest were buying in their *shorts* under the apprehension of a still further advance. The sudden and large rise in Gold coin to 132½ last night, and 133½ this morning, rather contributed to this feeling, although it now seems quite certain that there were considerable *shorts* in Gold as well as Stocks, and which were put out last week on pretty much the same theory as to what will be done, financially, by the Government. Between the Boards, Gold fell back to 133 ℘ cent., and at the Second Board, Stocks followed down, though not in the same proportion. It was announced late in the afternoon from Washington, that the annual report of Secretary CHASE will be sent to Congress on Friday, (to-day,) and the interest felt on the Street to know his views and figures will probably be gratified in the course of twenty-four hours. We have reason to believe that he will show that his present authority to issue United States Notes of lawful tender is exhausted within $27,000,000, exclusive of $50,000,000 reserved to pay off temporary Deposits, and that his authority to receive temporary Deposits is, exhausted within $21,600,000. To the $27,000,000 of United States Notes which he can now issue will be added $14,000,000 in substitution of the balance of United States Custom House Notes, still outstanding, but which will be wholly absorbed by Customs Duties in all the months of December and January. The deficiencies in the estimates for the second half of the current fiscal year, Jan. 1, 1863, to June 30, 1863, will be very considerable, from the enlargement of the army to 800,000 men in the field, and assuming that the war is to continue to the close of this fiscal year, the very necessities of the Treasury will demand absolutely the employment of an additional issue of the National circulation, or else a registered Bank circulation of uniform value, based upon the pledge of the National Credits, in addition to the new Loans, into which the present issue of United States Notes and Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness are convertible—the last-named being convertible at their maturity next Spring and Summer, or earlier, at the option of the Secretary.

Later in the afternoon the attendance at the outside room in William-street, was very large, and the market considerably excited again, although the final closing of prices was not equal to the best printed sales of the day by ½ ℘ cent. on the speculative Railways. The business was large:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 6s. 1881	104¼	104¼	Missouris	52¾	53¼
Treas. 7.30 ℘ cts.	104	104	Tennessees	55	55¼
U.S. Notes C. H.	126¾	127	Harlem	22½	22½
American Gold	132¾	133	Illinois Central	80½	80¾
N. Y. Central	103⅝	103¾	Toledo	69½	69¾
Erie Common	63	62¾	Pittsburgh	44½	43⅝
Erie Preferred	93½	92⅝	Rock Island	82¾	82
Hudson	76½	76	Galena	82¾	82½
Mich. Central	92	91¾	Pacific	122½	124
Mich. Southern	40¾	41	Panama	159	160
Mich. Guarant'd	84¾	84¾	Harlem Pref.	52½	52½

The violent fluctuations in Gold have unsettled the rates of Exchange on London for Saturday's mail. The sales of first-class Bankers' to-day were at 147 ℘ cent. and Merchant bills at 145@146 ℘ cent. After the close of the regular 'Change hour, the market was weaker on the reaction in Gold at the second session of the Stock Board. The price of Money is 6 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, and the supply easy. The Treasury is still paying 4 ℘ cent. on temporary Deposits, either in United States Notes of lawful tender, or in American Gold Coin, at 10 days' notice after 30 days. The Certificates on the Deposit of Gold Coin will be made in denominations suitable for employment in the payment of Customs Duties after the remnant of the Custom-house issue of United States Notes, of July 17, 1861, is exhausted, which will probably be by the close of January.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Chatham	90
Manhattan	129½	Bank of the Republic	99
Mechanics'	108	Metropolitan	104
Union	106½	Peoples'	90
City	118	Grocers'	90
Tadesmens'	100	Nassau	98
Greenwich	160	Shoe and Leather	101
Butchers' and Drovers'	119	Corn Exchange	100
Merchants' Exchange	90	Continental	90
Commerce	98½	St. Nicholas	92
American Exchange	97		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, most of which are firm and in request:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. G. B. ext.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106	Chi. & N. W. Appl. ext.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	116	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	61½
Erie thirds, '83	107½	Chi. & N. W seconds	33½
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Erie fifths, '88	97½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81
B.N.Y.& E. 1sts '77	94½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	80
Hudson firsts, '69	115½	M. & P. Du Chien firsts	103½
Hudson thirds, '75	101½	Gal. & Chic. firsts	109
Hudson Convert., '67	97	Gal. & Chic. firsts, Ext.	110
Harlem thirds, '68	92½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	109
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ ct., 69-'72	112	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109½
Mich. Cen. n. f., 8 ℘ c. '82	112	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103½
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts '77	114	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	110
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	93½	N. Jer. Cen seconds	113
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	106½
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	103½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	93
Pacific R., gt'd by Mo.	46	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	71
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	107	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	102
St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts	97	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	101
T. H. & A. 2ds Pref.	79½	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	72½

The Toledo Road shows an increase in the traffic of November over the same month last season of $35,000, and the Michigan Southern an increase of $72,000. It is stated, unofficially, that the New-York Central, for the fiscal year ending 30th September, will report at the annual meeting of the Shareholders on Wednesday next, a gross traffic of $9,300,000, by far the largest sum ever earned in a single year by any road in this country, and that the Erie will show, for the first fiscal year of the new organization, ending 31st inst., $8,300,000, which is larger than any previous year of the Central line. Both Roads add about $2,000,000 each to their traffic of last year.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,194,890 83, including for customs, $74,000; payments, $2,262,753 19; balance, $10,117,411 80.

Sales of Real Estate—DEC. 4, 1862.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

One lot south side Sixty-second-street, 100 feet west of Eighth-avenue.......... $3,800

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 37 bbls. Ashes, 14,649 bbls. Flour, 44 bbls. and 455 bags Corn Meal, 176,279 bushels Wheat, 70,693 bushels Corn, 6,701 bushels Barley, 38,943 bushels Oats, 13,425 bushels Malt, 4,092 pkgs. Provisions, and 873 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 40 bbls. at $8 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, 30 bags Java at 35c., and 100 bags Rio at 31c., ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand and is firm. Middlings, 68c. ℘ lb. Sales, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in active request to-day, at a further rise in prices of low grades of 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 31,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 80@$5 95; poor to choice extra State at $6@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 15; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 80@$5 95; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 15@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 80@$6 90 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 80	@$5 95
Extra State	6 00	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 80	@ 5 95
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 05	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	6 80	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 95	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 50	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour favors sellers decidedly; sales 2,100 bbls., at $6 70@$7 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 05@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair demand, at buoyant prices; sales 1,800 bbls. Extra, at $6 10@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and buoyant, at $3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour sells freely, at $3 25@$3 62½ ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, and has again advanced. Sales since our last, 247,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 52; Amber Western at $1 45@$1 48; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 39@$1 44; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 35@$1 38; Milwaukee Club at $1 24@$1 34; Chicago Spring at $1 19@$1 27; White State, $1 50; Amber State at $1 46@$1 48 ℘ bushel. Corn is active and dearer. Sales, since our last, 185,000 bushels at 74c.@75c. for shipping Mixed Western; 69c.@73c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 61c.@68c. for unsound; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western, and 82c. for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are brisker and firmer, including Canada at 65c.@66½c.; Western at 65c.@67c., and State at 66c.@67c. ℘ bushel. The demand is mainly from Government buyers. Barley is in demand, at $1 40@$1 68 ℘ bushel. Sales 8,600 bushels. 800 bushels Barley Malt were sold at $1 67 ℘ bushel.

Stock of Wheat in Store at Milwaukee.

Nov. 29	bushels 977,872
Nov. 22	bushels 797,864

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending Nov. 29.

	1862. Rec'pts.	1862. Shipm'ts.	1861. Rec'pts.	1861. Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls	29,932	32,613	37,718	4,634
Wheat, bushels	163,097	286,750	271,450	134,150
Corn, bushels	178,151	169,825	118,398	66,750
Oats, bushels	96,667	65,750	18,519	5,000
Rye, bushels	11,206	15,350	11,255	—
Barley, bushels	19,378	—	3,988	—

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, Nov. 29.

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	31,978	22,292	10,030	6,589
Wheat, bush	93,600	1,391,539	387,178	58,882
Corn, bush	1,349,292	1,278,679	360,406	19,900

HAY—North River sells freely, at 85c.@85c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at uniform prices. New Crop, 17c.@25c., according to quality, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Sales were light in private; at auction, 300 bbls. New-Orleans changed hands, at 25c.@31c., and 110 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.@35c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and quoted a shade higher. Sales 1,000 bbls at $13 25@$13 37½, closing at $13 37½ for Mess, and $11 50@$11 62½ for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues in good demand at 7¾c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.; sales 1,800 boxes. Lard is in fair request at buoyant rates; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls. at 9¼c.@9⅞c., ℘ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at former rates. Sales, since our last, 200 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ℘ tce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ℘ bbl. Butter is in good demand at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues plenty and heavy at 9c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been more extensive, to-day, at somewhat firmer prices. The reported transactions reached 1,300 hhds., partly on speculation, including Cuba, at, in part, 9½c.; Porto Rico at 9½c., and New-Orleans at 9⅞c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 950 bbls., at 38¾c.@39c., chiefly at 39c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was more animation in this line to-day. For Liverpool—American vessels took 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 11d.@2s.; 25,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d.@8d.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 7¼d., and 100 boxes Bacon at 20s.; and foreign vessels, 2,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d.; 150 tcs. Beef at 6s.; with 50 tons and 600 pkgs. Provisions at 32s. 6d.@35s. For London—An American vessel engaged 950 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.; and foreign vessels, 500 tcs. Beef at 7s., and 1,000 bags Clover Seed at 37s. 6d. The charters included two foreign barks, with Grain, for Cork and orders, at 8s. 6d. ℘ quarter; an American ship, with 40,000 bushels Wheat, for Belfast, at 9d. ℘ bushel; and a British bark, with 30,000 bushels grain, for an Irish port, direct, on private terms.

TO SOCIETIES MAKING UP HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—A few cases heavy cotton flannels suitable for under clothing, for sale much below cost of production, being a surplus of goods made for the army.
E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FAVORITA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

WINTER GARDEN—IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JACK CADE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, THE SEA KING; OR, THE ICE QUEEN'S VOW. Afternoon and Evening. DRIESBACH'S Performing Beags, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On and after Monday next, the price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	22 50

Payments invariably in advance.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & Co.,
Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no telegrams from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning—a fact which possibly may indicate that some movement of importance is being made. Our special correspondence, given elsewhere, warrants the expectation of the speedy reception of stirring news.

The rebels, in anticipation of an advance on Richmond by way of Petersburgh, are said to be busily engaged in fortifying the latter place and the road between there and Richmond, by throwing up strong earthworks and digging rifle-pits.

The military expedition under the command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS took its departure from this port yesterday, and is now on its way to its destination. Before embarking, Gen. BANKS was treated to an excursion and dinner on board the steamer *Winans* by many of the prominent citizens of this City. Mayor OPDYKE presided at the table, and brief speeches were made by Gen. BANKS, Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Gen. GRANT informs the War Department that the rebels deserted their fortifications at Abbeville on the 2d inst., destroying all the stores they could not carry away with them. Some of our cavalry swam the Tallahatchie and occupied the place the same night, and on the 3d pursued the retreating rebels as far as Oxford, twenty-nine miles below Holly Springs, when some skirmishing took place with their rear guard, resulting in the capture of sixty rebels. The pursuit was to be continued yesterday. Gen. SHERMAN is announced as crossing the Tallahatchie at Wyat, a few miles west of Abbeville.

A letter dated Nashville, Nov. 27, says: "Gen. ROSECRANS' army is working South gradually. The advance is some twenty miles below. The order for the whole advance is expected daily. Rain has fallen sufficiently to lay the dust, but not to affect the Cumberland. The Harpeth Shoals are higher and drier than known during many years past—there are but four inches in places, and the water is almost disinclined to run down hill.

Under date of Nashville, Nov. 24, Gen. ROSECRANS issued a special order which reads thus: "The Commanding General notices with much pleasure the successful expedition sent out by Col. WM. P. CARLIN, commanding Thirty-first Brigade. Two regiments, Thirty-eighth Illinois and Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. MCKEE, having marched one hundred miles over muddy roads, through constant rains, without tents, have returned with 46 prisoners, 100 small arms, 18 horses, 22 mules, and a number of wagons, taken from the guerrillas who infest the country. This handsome little success shows what good infantry can do under an enterprising leader, and reflects much credit on all who were engaged in it.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 29th, gives the following details of the late skirmish near Lavergne, Tenn.: "Col. KIRK, of the Fortieth Illinois, commanding Fifth Brigade of Gen. SILL'S Division, made a reconnoissance on Thursday toward Lavergne with two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry and that portion of his brigade not on picket duty. He came upon the rebel outposts of cavalry three-quarters of a mile beyond Scourgesville. The rebels fired a few rounds and fled until they fell in with their other outposts on the right and left of the road, when they made a stand at a church three-fourths of a mile beyond. Here they discharged several rounds at our advance, slightly wounding Lieut.-Col. HURD, of the Thirtieth Indiana, who was bravely leading his men. This regiment, under lead of Col. DODGE, quickly drove the guerrillas from their position, who retreated until they reached their artillery, which was planted on the hill. They fired a few rounds and continued retreating. Our troops chased them some two miles beyond Lavergne, when the rebels fled so fast that they soon became invisible. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded, a number of them being seen to fall. They were carried off by their friends. We had ten private wounded; none killed. A guerrilla, who was captured, stated that Gen. WHEELER, who was in command, was wounded. The rebels had a 12-pounder, a 6-pounder smooth bore, 6-pounder rifled and a Parrot gun. There is said to be a rebel brigade five miles beyond Lavergne."

The St. Louis *Democrat* insists that Gen. MCNEIL was right in the execution of those "ten Confederate citizens," as JEFF. DAVIS styles them. It says: "Whatever peace we have in North Missouri is due to JOHN MCNEIL and ODIN GUITAR, more than to any other two living men, and this because their policy toward the rebels has been one of inexorable justice. The rebel who has shown himself unfit to live, by violating the most solemn obligation man can take, has had very little to hope for from these men. Such men have perished, as they should have perished, promptly, on falling into their hands. They are to-day the most popular military men in the State, because they have not hesitated to take the responsibility of enforcing the laws of war as the surest road to peace. The prayers of thousands of loyal men, once driven from their homes by relentless persecution on the part of the rebels, now restored, and enabled to till their farms in peace, will ever go with them."

The Chicago *Journal* has information that the army of Gen. GRANGER, which has been concentrating in Kentucky, has at last commenced the expected forward movement for the occupation of East Tennessee. There are many Illinois troops in this army.

Gov. JOHNSON and Gen. ROSECRANS, in conjunction, have adopted a new line of policy for the protection of the country occupied by the Federal troops. A bond and guarantee of protection has been adopted which every citizen, irrespective of his past political predilections, is required to enter into, and failing to do which he will be sent without the Federal lines, and not allowed to return. The condition of the bond is that the party giving it shall be loyal to the Government, that he shall neither afford aid nor comfort to the rebels, and that he will not go within the rebel lines without consent of our Government.

It is rumored in St. Louis that Gov. GAMBLE has obtained a promise from the President that Missouri shall not be included in the emancipation proclamation, measures to that end being left to the Legislature.

Col. STOKES' regiment of cavalry, the First Tennessee, now at Nashville, is constantly receiving large accessions of recruits from East Tennessee. Thirty men came in from Dekalb County on Friday last.

We learn from Newbern, N. C., that our forces have recently taken possession of the village of Greenville, on the Tar River.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted making inquiry as to the expediency of submitting appointments in the volunteer naval service to the Senate for confirmation. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing that soldiers shall be discharged within the limits of their own States. A joint resolution, referring so much of the President's Message as relates to emancipation, compensation and deportation to a Select Committee of three members of the Senate and five of the House, was laid over. A joint resolution, approving the President's policy in setting the slaves free in insurrectionary districts, was ordered to be printed. Mr. HALE introduced his bill relative to line officers of the navy, and it was referred. A resolution was offered by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and laid over, calling for all the information attainable relative to the movements of the Army of the Potomac and the surrender of Harper's Ferry. The death of Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, was then announced, and, after the customary proceedings in such cases, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. VAN WYCK gave notice of a bill to reduce the tax on hemlock tanned leather. A bill to grant the proceeds of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was referred to the Select Committee. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution making inquiries of the Judiciary Committee regarding the Military Governorship of the District of Columbia, and moved the previous question, which was not seconded. Mr. WICKLIFFE gave notice that he should offer the resolution every morning, if in order. It was, however, finally laid on the table, 85 to 46. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling for an investigation in certain alleged land frauds, in which he was said, during the recent election canvass in Ohio, to have been concerned. The matter was not finally disposed of. The Military Committee was instructed to report as to the better care of sick and wounded soldiers. A resolution instructing the Military Committee to report on the propriety of dispensing with the West Point Military Academy, and endowing military schools in the several States instead, was negatived. A bill to reduce the rates of Congressional mileage was referred to the Military Committee. A proposition to aid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to repair their road was tabled. The Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire into the condition of the Convalescent Camp at Alexandria. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, submitted resolutions, which were postponed until Tuesday of next week, declaring that the Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever. The Senate resolutions announcing the death of Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, were received and acted upon, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

An influential meeting of the merchants of New-York was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for the purpose of securing material aid for the starving operatives of England. Mr. A. A. LOW presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. W. E. DODGE, S. B. RUGGLES, S. B. CHITTENDEN, the Chair, JONATHAN STURGIS, EZRA NYE, and others. The most praiseworthy spirit of Christian charity was evinced toward the suffering masses of England, and a determination evinced to raise a subscription which shall do honor to the City, State and county. Over twenty-six thousand dollars was raised on the spot, and a ship offered by Messrs. N. L. and GEO. GRISWOLD to carry the needed supplies to Liverpool.

The Board of Aldermen had a regular session at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, when they passed the resolution to donate $50,000 to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, toward the construction of a new building. A small amount of routine business was transacted and an adjournment made, but an hour later they met again, and by special call, when Mr. SMITH offered a resolution to give the salary of the late Superintendent of Lands and Places, THOMAS BYRNES, to his widow, for the remainder of the year. Mr. SMITH made a few remarks, expressing his deep regret at the unfortunate death of Mr. BYRNES, with whom, he said, he had always held an amicable relationship. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Aldermen met at noon yesterday, pursuant to law, and organized as City Canvassers, with Mr. BOOLE as Chairman. They immediately took up the returns from Mr. CHIPP'S District, comprising portions of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, which happened to be the first lot of returns ready for comparison. This District was canvassed complete, without discovering any material errors by 1 o'clock, when a brief recess was taken for the regular session. Afterward the returns from Mr. WALSH'S District were taken up and partially canvassed, and at 3 o'clock an adjournment was made till 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. The only result so far made clear is that for Alderman in the Seventh District, Mr. CHIPP'S vote is 1,916 and Mr. GEDNEY'S 1,341. During the session the lobby was only moderately filled, no result heretofore announced being considered doubtful.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The members were in fine humor, notwithstanding the fact that most of them go out of office this year, and on the entrance of Col LONG, the feeling ran up to such a happy pitch that a recess of five minutes was taken to congratulate him on his election as Alderman of the Seventeenth District. The congratulations were hearty and unanimous, and the Colonel received them with becoming meekness. Concurrence was had on the resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to confer with the Governor on the subject of devising plans for harbor defence. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The people of New Ulm, Minnesota, one of the towns sacked by the Indians, recently held a meeting to take action regarding the rumors that the President intended to pardon some of the savages who had been sentenced to death for participation in the outrages. Among the resolutions which they adopted was one to the following purport: "That if the policy of our Government should lead to the reestablishment of the Sioux Indians upon their old reservation in the State of Minnesota, it will become our sacred duty as it is our unshaken determination, to wage a war of extermination against them—those murderers of our fathers, mothers, wives and children—and not to spare either man, woman or child of that infernal tribe, until Minnesota is either cleared from every Indian, or reduced to an Indian Territory."

The gunboat *Eastport*, which was captured on the Tennessee River from the rebels, and refitted by the Government at great expense, has been pronounced unseaworthy by Rear-Admiral PORTER. Her keel is so weak that she cannot support the weight of metal which she has to carry.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday has these items: Gen. TOTTEN, U. S. A., arrived in this city Sunday night, from the Army of the Frontier. He is here as a witness in the McKinstry Court-Martial. Gen. DAVIDSON, in command of the army in Southeast Missouri, is also in the city on official business, which may detain him a day or two. We are gratified to hear from that quarter, that his efforts and orders are proving highly beneficial in restoring quiet to the people of the whole District, and that an effectual stop has been put to excesses which created much bad feeling between the soldiers and the citizens. A new order of things will be established there. The capture of Capt. PHELAN, of the rebel force, is regarded as an important event, on account of the influence exercised by him over the rebels on the border. Gen. GORMAN arrived in this city on Saturday night, under orders from Washington City. We are sorry to hear that the health of Gov. PHELPS, who has been at the Planters' House for some time, is not improving, as was hoped. His disease is exceedingly obstinate, and his immediate friends manifest much solicitude as to the result.

Major-Gen. BUELL was serenaded in Cincinnati on Tuesday evening. He spoke as follows in acknowledging the honor: "I thank you cordially, fellow-citizens, for this serenade. It is gratifying to me, on this occasion, to meet the citizens of my native State, whose sons have so nobly and gallantly borne themselves in the defence of our country. It speaks of a determination to support and defend constitutional liberty; and assures me that in the hour of trial you will not be found wanting. I did not come out to make a speech, but simply to thank you for your kindness."

In reply to an inquiry forwarded to Washington by Capt. T. W. NEWMAN, Military Commander at Indianapolis, the following telegram was received:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1862.

Capt. Newman, Military Commander:

The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended as to soldiers in military custody for desertion.

L. C. TURNER,
Judge Advocate-General.

A portion of the cotton which was used on the fortifications at Nashville has been received in Louisville.

In the town of Teresa, Dodge County, Wis., the unmarried men who were not drafted, voluntarily offered to go without price as substitute for those drafted who have families.

On Tuesday evening Gen. CAMERON was honored with a banquet at Marietta, (Ohio,) by Col. JAMES DUFFY, a friend and admirer. In response to a sentiment offered appropriate to the occasion, Gen. CAMERON gave an interesting statement of the feeling in Europe in regard to our national troubles, as they were observed by himself.

The General Term of the Superior Court have held, in a case involving the question, that a contract to pay storage for goods in railroad cars on a public highway constitutes no lien for the charge upon such goods. Also, that it is doubtful whether, under their charter, railroad companies may undertake storage for hire.

The business in Stocks was very large through both sessions of the Board yesterday, and also at the outside room on William-street. There was considerable realizing on the advance in prices made yesterday, but no important decline at the final close of dealings in the afternoon. The attendance of outside speculators in the open room on William-street was unusually crowded. Gold further advanced in the forenoon to 133¼, then fell back to 132½, and finally closed at 133 ℔ cent. Exchange unsettled; London 146@147 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were quite active, and were dearer, yesterday. A fair business was transacted in Provisions; Mess Pork and prime Lard were higher. Sugars were more freely dealt in, and were somewhat firmer. Cotton was steady, but not active. The freight engagements were more extensive, and consisted chiefly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British Ports. There were no remarkable alterations in other branches of trade.

GEN. GRANT'S MARCH THROUGH MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. GRANT is marching on with steady step toward the heart of Mississippi. He has got some twenty miles below Holly Springs, over forty miles from the northern line of the State, and has crossed the Tallahatchie, where the enemy was said to be preparing to resist him; but the rebels thought better of their resolve and fled "further south." This flight is rather surprising to us, and we believe it is equally so to the Mississippians. We discover signs of haste on the part of the rebel army. They "destroyed supplies," of which we may be sure they had not too great abundance. And the people, the planters, who supposed themselves protected by the rebel army, when they saw it retiring put their own houses in order as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and rushed on ahead of the retreating troops, seeking some hiding-place that they might not be found by the terrible "Yankees." The Grenada *Appeal*, the valiant organ of treason that withdrew from Memphis in time to save its editor's neck, has executed another successful manœuvre and removed from Grenada to Jackson. This change of base is timely, for Grenada is undoubtedly the first town of especial note to be visited by Gen. GRANT. The *Appeal*, in its new home, cries out against the apathy of the people, in the centre of Mississippi, and tells them that unless they arise in mass to resist the invaders they will be irretrievably ruined.

All this is encouraging. It seems quite clear that the rebels did not anticipate so severe a measure as the invasion of Mississippi in great force. The planters who had grown a large cotton crop in security, are flying in every direction, leaving the work of picking and ginning in mid career. The finest cotton fields of the South are coming within our lines, and tens of thousands of bales should be saved. The demoralization of the rebels from this cause must be immense. Emancipate a rebel's slaves and he will still hope to succeed in the war and get them again. But touch his cotton—take his idolized fibre—and his heart is in despair—the last hope of liberty leaves the world!

The rebel Government is evidently troubled by the Western aspect of the war, and Gen. JO. JOHNSTON has been dispatched from Richmond to assume immediate command in Mississippi. Such men as PEMBERTON, VAN DORN and PRICE, are found unequal to the emergency, and the hero of the first Bull Run is called to the rescue. But a General is of little account, unless he has an army to work with, and we do not see whence rebel forces can be raised equal to the duty of meeting and resisting GRANT and SHERMAN. They are not in Mississippi. We do not believe they are in the South. But we shall soon know, for GRANT is going to probe Mississippi to the very core of her treason.

Military Accountability—The Pending Courts-Martial.

All the circumstances combined which encourage a belief in the greater efficiency of our future military operations, are of less account than the sign furnished by the multiplication of Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry. That sign means *accountability*. It is the sure augury of duty better performed.

The great crying evil in the management of the war heretofore has been the failure to hold high officers to their just responsibility. Thousands of lives and millions of treasure have been sacrificed by blunders and defaults, but the officers guilty of them have held on their way, unpunished and unrebuked. Gen. STONE is about the only officer of any rank who has thus suffered; and not even in that case was the War Administration entitled to any credit, for, in the absence of a regular judicial investigation, it is still doubtful whether the actual guilt of Ball's Bluff attaches to Gen. STONE, or to officers in yet higher command. All the effect of that lesson was lost because of the uncertainty left in men's minds, whether or not its severity was deserved. The rebels who, unlike ourselves, have been in dead earnest from the outset, have always held their high officers to strict account. Wise, Crittenden, Floyd, Pillow, Branch, Lovell, Tatnall, Beauregard, Bragg, Van Dorn, and many others of less note, have all experienced severe penalties for neglects and mistakes; and there is no doubt that the constantly improving activity and efficiency of the rebel officers, generally, is due mainly to this rigid system of accountability. Amenableness belongs to every form of public duty, whether civil or military, and can never be loosed from it without public injury.

Three of our Major-Generals are now being tried, under the gravest charges—McDOWELL, PORTER and BUELL. The main allegation against the first is complicity with the enemy; against the second, willful violation of orders; against the third, general mismanagement, springing from a lack of energy and resolution. The public interest attaches chiefly to the last two cases, it being believed that Gen. McDOWELL will be able, without much difficulty, to substantiate his perfect loyalty and honesty of purpose, whatever may be thought of his capacity as a General.

Gen. PORTER'S case draws particular attention, because its investigation will go far to settle, one way or the other, the suspicions which have been widely entertained, that there has been a coterie of high officers, who have always aimed to play into each other's hands, much in the fashion of the *rings* in legislative bodies. It is known that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER was greatly devoted to Gen. MCCLELLAN, which, in itself, of course, was all proper. Long standing personal friendship justified this; to say nothing of the high distinctions which had been conferred upon him, without any special achievements in the field, that the people have ever discovered. But the question is, whether Gen. PORTER, and others with him, have actually regarded the fortunes of Gen. MCCLELLAN more than the fortunes of the country? Did he contrive not to reinforce Gen. POPE seasonably, and thus involve him in defeat, because he was displeased that Gen. POPE had been given a command which he thought belonged to Gen. MCCLELLAN? If so—if it can indeed be proved that Gen. PORTER would bring dishonor to our flag and death to our soldiers for the mere gratification of his personal feelings—there is no abyss of infamy too deep for him. To Gen. PORTER it is due—to the army, to the Government and to the people it is infinitely more due—that this matter shall undergo the most searching scrutiny. If he is innocent, Heaven grant him a good deliverance!

Gen. BUELL'S case excites particular interest at the West, as Gen. PORTER'S does at the East. It will reveal the real nature of the incubus which has so strangely weighed upon the military operations in the West for the last eight months. It will show why East Tennessee has not been relieved—why our forces were withdrawn from North Alabama—why an abandonment of Nashville and Central Tennessee were recommended—why BRAGG was allowed to invade Kentucky with impunity, and why, more extraordinary yet, he was suffered to quit that State at all. It is boldly charged that all this is due to Maj.-Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL. The City Council of Nashville has even gone so far as to formally resolve "that the liberty which we now enjoy is chiefly attributable to the fact that Gov. JOHNSON, *in opposition to the wishes and opinions of the Commander of the Federal army*, refused to evacuate the City of Nashville or to surrender it to the rebels." Have we indeed been intrusting, for a whole year, the command of the most important department in the West—second, in fact, to none in the country but that of the Potomac—to an officer whose opinions respecting the tenability of an important position has been proved to be inferior to that of a mere civilian, who makes no pretence to military science? The rebels attacked Nashville after Gen. BUELL left it, and were repulsed—at a time, too, when it was not one-fourth part so well fortified as it now is. The management of this department has been extraordinary; and it is quite as extraordinary that it should not before have received an official investigation.

But we hail the tokens of a new line of action. A system of accountability is all the more welcome in coming when almost past hope. Let it henceforth be applied without fear or favor. We observe that Gen. HALLECK, in his report just submitted, states that Gen. MCCLELLAN, having received an *order* to withdraw his army from the Potomac, *protested*, and for eleven days failed to comply with it; and that, had it not been for this delay, "the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and perhaps destroyed." Gen. HALLECK also states that the same General, after the battle of Antietam, did not cross the Potomac for three weeks after he had received a positive order to that effect; and this delay he characterizes as "unfortunate," and "a matter of great disappointment and regret." So much for the failure to obey orders, implicitly and promptly. Henceforth, we trust, that no such conduct will be tolerated from any commander whatever for a day. What better right has a Major-General to enter a *protest* against the order of his superior, than has a Colonel, a Captain, or Lieutenant? nay, than has a private himself? Or what better right has he to take his own time in executing such orders? The President, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, and, next to him, Gen. HALLECK in his capacity as General-in-Chief, have the supreme control of the military actions of every officer, high and low, and of every soldier in the National service. It is the duty of all alike to submit implicitly to that control; and no distinction should be made by the Government in requiring that submission. The entire army, from its foremost leader to the last teamster in the rear, should be pervaded through and through with the feeling of accountability to superiors. If there be those who, either in frowardness or indifference, set at naught that feeling, it should be forced upon them in a style to which they cannot be insensible. In every grade up to the President, Commander-in-Chief, this responsibility should thus be maintained as a living and fearful reality.

How to Raise Other Armies.

There is one subject of very great importance to the future military efficiency of the Government that we do not find alluded to, either in the report of the Secretary of War or of the General-in-Chief. That is, the modes by which future armies are to be raised for the public defence. Hitherto there has been little difficulty about the matter. The Regular Army was always kept easily up to the limit of law by recruits. And when this small body of soldiers proved inadequate to any work in hand, it was found easy enough to get any number of Volunteers to vindicate the Government. A law of draft existed, but it was never thought of as a means of raising armies.

But the rebellion has proved a far greater struggle than the country has ever before been involved in. The war has required armies of numbers that would have been deemed, a few years ago, absolutely incredible. And it has become at last a serious question: How can the Government maintain a force in the field equal to the demands of the occasion? Volunteering has, up to the present time, supplied all the force used against the enemy. And the spectacle of more than a million citizens voluntarily quitting their regular business employments and the comforts of home, and entering upon the hard and destructive life and labor of soldiers in order to maintain their Government, is such as the earth never before exhibited; such as could only happen in a Republic beloved beyond parallel by the people.

But this resource for war is terminable. There is a limit to the power of any State, however populous and prosperous, to turn out soldiers prepared to take the field. And in the United States the limit has been reached. Northern society, after having spared a million men to camp, cannot at once replenish with new armies, without serious derangement of social life and domestic industrial pursuits. And if the demand of the Government rises above the necessities of individuals, and further levies are required at whatever cost, then it becomes a subject of profound interest to the community how the conscription is to be made.

We have had experience already that the machinery of drafting runs heavily; and if it can be made to work no better, it is obviously no safe reliance to the Government in case of sudden peril. A draft was ordered by the Secretary of War *four months ago*. It has not yet taken place in the State of New-York and other States we could name. It was attempted in one or two States, and immediately abandoned because of popular disfavor. In some districts of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the popular opposition being disregarded, the enforced conscription led to serious riots; and in the sequel it is found that a large majority of the conscripts desert and prove of no value to the Government. In Maryland, it is alleged, that of eight thousand men drafted, there are not 1,500 realized in the ranks.

It needs no argument to show the defect and danger of this loose system of proceeding. Suppose for one moment the army of Gen. BURNSIDE crippled, and Washington once more threatened by advancing rebel hosts,—have we a man in civil or military life wise and strong enough to organize an instant force out of the materials upon which the ordered draft is bearing? And if such a miracle could not be performed, how would the country escape the danger?

Two officials so thorough, calculating and practical, as Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK, must comprehend this difficulty fully, and see the narrow margin the present system affords them for a reserved military strength. No question demands more quickly the attention and legislation of Congress, and we presume it will be brought before them in some special report from the War office.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.—There is one part of Gen. HALLECK'S report, which makes us desirous of still further information. It is that part in which he speaks of the Harper's Ferry affair. He states first, that he "directed Gen. MCCLELLAN to assume control of all troops within his reach, without regard to departmental lines." We infer from this that Gen. MILES was subject to the orders of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He then proceeds:

"The garrisons at Winchester and Martinsburgh had been withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer at that post had been advised by my Chief of Staff to mainly confine his defence, in case he was attacked by superior forces, to the position of Maryland Heights, which could have been held a long time against overwhelming numbers."

Now, it will be recollected, that in the report of the Military Commission on this affair, it was stated that Col. MILES "had orders" to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity, and held, "that to leave Harper's Ferry, even to go on Maryland Heights, would be disobeying his instructions." The questions arise what were those instructions, and who gave them. Did they come from Gen MCCLELLAN or Gen. WOOL? They could not have come from Gen. HALLECK, for he only claims to have "advised." But whoever they came from, they must have been very positive and very clear, to enable MILES to think, for a moment, that he must obey them by remaining away from Maryland Heights in the face of Gen. HALLECK'S advice that he should confine his defence to that position. We are brought then to a choice between three unpleasant conclusions. Either Gen. HALLECK gave no such advice, or some one gave MILES very extraordinary orders, or MILES had not even the shadow of excuse which he set up for himself for his course. He could clear it up if he were alive. But he being dead, the only thing which can throw light on the point must be the production of the orders in question. They must be in existence somewhere. When they make their appearance, we shall be able to judge more accurately and fairly about that most disgraceful affair.

Munificent Response to the Appeal for English Operatives.

The merchants of this City, at the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, gave a munificent response to the mute appeals of the starving operatives of the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as to the appeals of a portion of the New-York Press in their behalf. The proceedings of the meeting, and particularly toward its close, were grand and thrilling. We cannot, perhaps, describe the thing better than by saying that it was characteristically *American*; or, closer still, that it was peculiarly New-York-like; and especially, after the style that characterizes all the action of the enterprising and wealthy mercantile classes of the commercial Metropolis of the country. After the speeches and resolutions, which were all both humane and business-like, a brief letter was read from the eminent shipping house of Messrs. N. L. & GEO. GRISWOLD, which contained the following sublime sentence: "As an earnest of our desire to further this cause, in behalf of ourselves and others, owners of a new ship now in Boston, we tender her entire capacity, 1,800 tons, for the conveyance of the supplies, and our services, if needed, to forward them free of charge for freight." The meeting at once tendered thanks for the generous offer, and MR. DODGE stated it was virtually a contribution of $20,000 to the fund. Another letter was read from a gentleman who did not wish his name mentioned, which closed no less eloquently than the first one: "Thank God!" said the writer, "we have bread and to spare, and they will not say, 'I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat.' Will you add to your list *one thousand barrels* of flour, from one whose loaf will taste the sweeter for sharing it with a famished brother, and brand it—UNION." After the reading of this letter, the same munificent anonymous donor who had sent it, handed in, as an additional contribution, *seven one-thousand dollar* United States Treasury Notes, but he still desired his name should not be mentioned. MR. DODGE desired that the firm of which he is a member might be put down for five thousand dollars; Mr. JOHNSTON, the Secretary of the meeting, offered twenty-five hundred; Capt. MARSHALL, two thousand; BABCOCK BROTHERS, two thousand; six other individuals or firms gave a thousand dollars each; and several sums nearly as large were offered from other donors—the names of all of whom will be found in our report of the meeting. The amount collected in a few minutes—independent of the offer of the ship and the thousand barrels of flour—reached $26,200. After which good beginning, the meeting adjourned to assemble again at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

No one will think it necessary now that we should urge this matter any further than we have done on former occasions upon the liberality of the merchants of New-York. The right men have the thing in hand; the loftiest spirit animates and inspires them; certain it is that the movement will prove a success; and that half-a-million starving, shivering, wretched men, women and children in Lancashire will call down upon them the benedictions of Heaven.

We have not learnt the result of the meeting of British residents held at the British Consulate in this City, at the same hour yesterday at which the Chamber of Commerce meeting was held; but we understand some handsome subscriptions have been received to this fund also. We venture to predict, from present appearances, that the relief ship for England, bearing at its peak the Stars and Stripes, will leave this port not a day behind any vessel bent on the same errand sailing under the Cross of St. George.

WORKING NAVAL ORDNANCE.—Five years ago a sailing sloop-of-war would have been considered well armed with sixteen or twenty 32-pounders. About 100 men were needed to fire such a battery, both broadsides of which discharged between 550 and 650 pounds of iron, in sixteen or twenty separate quantities. "A broadside," from such a vessel, would consist of some 290 pounds of iron. One single shot from the *Passaic's* 15-inch gun weighs 450 pounds, or nearly twice as much as the twenty guns of an old *John Adams* or *Marion*. And four men fire the 450 pounds while 100 were required to discharge 290 pounds. Could any fact better illustrate the nature of the revolution going on in naval affairs than this? It was the fond hope of England that six of Capt. COLE'S cupolas, with

two Armstrong 100-pounders in each, could be placed on board an immense ship for coast defence. The project had to be abandoned, however, because the number of men required to work the guns would be *too* great, and for other reasons.

But, suppose it had succeeded, what then? Why the Coles "wonder" (as she was called in advance) would, with the aid of some 100 men, fire 12 guns throwing 1,200 pounds of iron against an enemy, while the *Catskill*, one of our small Ericsson batteries, could throw 900 pounds, with the aid of 8 men—all in *one* "tight little turret," only 21 feet in diameter. One turret, and 8 men, as good as six cupolas and 100 men! And it would be better, for two discharges would do more execution than twelve, by more than 300 pounds. The ten old line-of-battle ships, whose names still, with a few exceptions, figure on the Navy Register, carried 872 guns, and fully manned required 8,000 men, or 800 each. A broadside from any one of them—40 guns—would discharge 2,000 pounds of iron, or 7,000 pounds less than six modern 15-inch guns, which can be fired by 24 men. In other words, the *Roanoke*, which will soon be our harbor "guardo," will be a more effective vessel, even for attack, with her six 15-inch guns, than the *Ohio* or *North Carolina*, three deckers, in full fighting trim, with a battery of 80 guns, of the old pattern; while the difference between the defensive attributes of a mere wooden hull and towering masts, and iron sides 4½ inches thick, is apparent to the most unsophisticated.

Ericsson alone owns all the honor of this mighty change. He not only builds impregnable ships, but even in the minor details of their construction effects, in a quiet way, revolutions which surpass, in grandeur of conception, the efforts of all his predecessors. When men are scarce, and wages high, he has lessened naval expenses ten-fold. A fleet of fifty *Roanokes*, with his gun apparatus, would carry 300 guns, with which America might await complacently the advent of *Punch's* British fleet, sailing in the clouds.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Work Laid Out in Congress.

Correspondence Relating to the Army of the Potomac Called For.

Coming Action on the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Ready.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION CALLED FOR.

Senator Sherman introduced a resolution today, calling for all the correspondence, telegrams, and reports concerning the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from Harrison's Landing, and also all documents relating to the surrender of Harper's Ferry. When the resolution comes up, Senator Harris will offer to amend it by including all the correspondence from the time that army went to the Peninsula, believing it to be just that the entire correspondence should go to the country.

Some opposition having been developed to Senator Sherman's resolution, it is now understood that the War Department has no objection to the publication of all the documents in regard to the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and it is expected that the resolution will be passed without opposition.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Senator Pomeroy to-day gave notice of a resolution referring to a special Committee of Three so much of the President's Message as relates to the subject of emancipation and exportation of the negro slaves. From the importance of these subjects, and the prominence given them by the President, it is expected that they will demand consideration of a grave character.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day, which, occurring only one day in advance of the regular meeting, is regarded as an event of unusual interest.

SECRETARY CHASE'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is in print, and will be sent to Congress to-morrow. An outline of the policy recommended is becoming very well understood already, and increases the confidence of the financial men here in the ability of the Government to meet the severe tax made on its energies by the war, without occasioning distress to the country.

THE TAX LAW.

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet held a meeting, but will do so to-morrow, to consider the proposed amendments of the Tax law, believed to be necessary in order to its successful operation.

THE GRADES OF NAVY OFFICERS.

The Senate Naval Committee has before it the subject of repealing the law of last session, providing for the establishment and equalization of the grade of line officers in the navy. It is understood that Senator Hale intends to ventilate the proceedings under the law; and I know that it has not been properly executed.

THE EMANCIPATION POLICY.

The resolution of Senator Clark, approving the policy of the President favoring emancipation of the slaves in insurrectionary districts, has stirred up the bile of those who prize Slavery above the Union, and will give rise to an animated debate when it comes up for action.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Horton, of the Parkersburgh *Gazette*, and several other gentlemen from Western Virginia, have arrived here to urge upon the House of Representatives the importance and justice of passing the Senate bill of last session, erecting that section of the Old Dominion into a separate Commonwealth. The subject will come up in order on Tuesday, 9th inst.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

The statements in regard to Secretary Smith's successor are mostly baseless rumors, nothing positive being known, as contradictory assertions seem to prove. The friends of Hon. Schuyler Colfax positively assert that he will not resign his position in the House to accept the position in question. The two most prominent candidates now urged seem to be Senator Browning and Judge Holt.

THE RUMORS OF PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

A gentleman has lately been here who says that he was, not long ago, taken prisoner, with his own connivance, by the rebels, and taken to Richmond,—and that he was intrusted while there with the views of the leaders, and charged with communicating them to the leading *Democrats* of the North. They desire an amnesty, not an armistice, and are willing to come back into the Union without making any special terms, but relying on the prospective return of the Democrats to power, for reinstatement in their old position. The person in question says he has laid the whole matter before Mr. Seward, and that it will probably be made the basis of some action by the Democrats in Congress. The whole story is probably a rehash of the one circulated a few weeks ago, and is, in my judgment, utterly unworthy of credence.

MILITARY ARRESTS.

About the time of the arrest of Capt. Ellwood, whose suicide was noticed yesterday, many others, among them citizens of some prominence, were arrested upon charges up to the present time unknown, all of whom have been and still are in close confinement in the prison adjoining the Old Capitol. It is presumed the charges against all are of a very grave character, otherwise the rigor which precludes even their wives and families' seeing or communicating in any way with them would not be enforced. A son of Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota, is confined, it is said, in the same prison on charges identical with those against Capt. Elwood.

THE SMUGGLING TRADE.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of our gunboat flotilla on the Lower Potomac, the business of smuggling goods into Virginia flourishes more vigorously than ever. Union men residing in the counties bordering on the lower river, say that where one smuggler is detected and captured, nine succeed in eluding the vigilance and running the gauntlet of our gunboats. Immense quantities of goods are thus carried to the rebels, who pay for everything they get in gold. The profits of the business are also said to be enormous, which serves as a double incentive to engaging in the traffic. Our informant says that at least two-thirds of all the farmers in the lower counties are, directly or indirectly, thus employed, and their houses and barns storehouses for goods awaiting opportunities to be conveyed across the river into Virginia. The goods principally come overland in wagons from Baltimore, and are forwarded to their rebel consignees in the nighttime.

The only way to stop this illicit traffic, it is thought, will be to station an infantry and cavalry force on the Virginia shore, at certain points from below Aquia Creek to the mouth of the river. The gunboat blockade is laughed at by these rebel smugglers, who boast of their success in violating it.

RESTLESSNESS OF THE SLAVES IN LOWER MARYLAND.

Persons living in the lower counties of Maryland say that the slaves there are becoming very restive, in view of the near approach of the first of January, when they expect to become free, under the President's Emancipation Proclamation. The fact that such an edict has gone forth, one informant says, is known to every negro in Lower Maryland. Considerable trepidation exist among the whites, who fear that the negroes, when they learn that the Proclamation does not apply to their case, will break into open revolt, and, by force of arms, attempt the work of self-liberation. We learn that on the farm of a large slaveowner, living near Port Tobacco, a number of arms—some of them Government muskets—were recently found, which had been concealed by the negroes; showing a policy of preparation most significant at this time.

CHEATING AS A FINE ART.

As an evidence of the perfection to which the art of defrauding the Government has been carried in this city, on Wednesday last, a lot of wood, furnished to the Old Capitol Prison, was discovered to be about twenty per cent. short of the amount bought! This, too, for the use of the very prison now largely occupied by prisoners arrested for similar frauds! The great game has been to get contracts at low prices and cheat in the amounts delivered.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

Messrs. Covode & Gooch, one part of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, visited the Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, on Wednesday, and found about ten thousand inmates fit for service, and who, it is understood, will immediately be sent to their respective regiments. The remainder, some five or six thousand, are in a miserable condition—destitute of all the comforts which their condition requires. The camp is reported to be villainously managed, and will undoubtedly be broken up.

SICK FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A number of sick from different regiments in the Army of the Potomac arrived here on Wednesday afternoon, from Aquia Creek by boat, and were distributed among the different hospitals.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED AND PAROLED PRISONERS.

Several hundred exchanged and paroled prisoners arrived here on Wednesday from Richmond, *via* Fortress Monroe and Baltimore, and are temporarily quartered at the Soldiers' Retreat, near the dépôt. Among them were a number of civilians.

There are twenty-nine persons confined in the military prison here, charged with perpetrating frauds on the Quartermaster's Department.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

Mr. Vallandigham, true to the interests of his party, on Wednesday, asked leave to introduce a measure for the reduction of the tax on whisky. This tax is now twenty cents on a gallon instead of fifty, as originally intended, and was fixed with the understanding that it should be gradually raised. Mr. Vallandigham's effort is in a direction the opposite from that expected to be taken at this session, and will probably result in the tax being increased instead of diminished.

RETURNED.

Commissioner Barrett, of the Pensions, has returned from his visit to the East, and yesterday resumed the duties of his office.

DRAFTED BRITISH SUBJECTS.

A great number of petitions from persons claiming to be British subjects, and who have been drafted into the service of the Government, are being received by the British Minister, Lord Lyons.

PRIZE MONEY.

A resolution has been offered looking to a repeal of that portion of the act of last session that divides the proceeds of vessels condemned as belonging to rebels amongst the Collectors, naval officers and Surveyors. It is alleged that these officers are making large sums by the operation, and that the law was slipped through without consideration on the part of either House.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4.

SECRETARY CHASE'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be sent to Congress to-morrow noon. Every precaution has been taken to guard against the premature disclosure of its contents.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

The Court-martial in the case of Fitz-John Porter was in session again to-day, Major-Gen. John Pope being the witness under examination. The substance of his testimony was that it was his firm conviction if Major-Gen. Porter had obeyed his orders promptly, he could have entirely defeated, if not captured, Jackson's army.

SURGEON-ARTIST.

The fact is elicited from the Surgeon-General's Bureau, that there is no such office as Surgeon-Artist, Surgeon to the army and navy.

PROTEST AGAINST MERCY TO THE INDIANS.

Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, to-day presented an earnest but respectful protest to the President, against the pardon or reprieve of the condemned Indians in that State. After reading the paper to the President, Messrs. Winslow and Aldrich, being present, and heartily indorsing his protest, decided to join therein with Senator Wilkinson, thus making the unanimous action of the entire Republican delegation in Congress from that State.

THE COSTA RICAN CLAIMS.

The Chevalier Bertenatti, Umpire of the Joint Commission for the adjudication of the claims against Costa Rica, to-day notified the Secretary of the Commission as follows: "I will receive no observation, either verbal, printed or written, from either party interested after the 15th of the present month."

INDEMNITY FOR A COLLISION.

The President sent in a brief Message to the House to-day, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, relative to the collision of the war steamer *San Jacinto* with the French brig *Jules et Marie*, off the coast of Cuba, in November last. He recommends an appropriation of $9,500 for reparation of damages to the latter, through neglect on the part of the officers of the *San Jacinto*, in accordance with the verdict of a Naval Commission, composed of officers of this country, France and Italy, and the United States Consul at Havana and the Consul of France.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that appointments in the volunteer naval service be submitted to the Senate for confirmation. Agreed to.

Mr. Wright, of Indiana, (Union,) offered a resolution that the military Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill, requiring all soldiers hereafter discharged, to be discharged within the limits of their own States. Agreed to.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution that so much of the President's Message as relates to compensation, emancipation and deportation be referred to a Select Committee of three members of the Senate and five of the House. Laid over.

Mr. Clark offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that they cordially approve the policy of the President of the United States, in setting free slaves in the insurrectionary districts, as indicated in his proclamation dated Sept. 22, 1862, and recommend to him the employment of that and every other means known to civilized warfare to terminate the present rebellion, and assert the supremacy of the Government of the United States over its entire territory and people.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill repealing the act to establish and equalize the grade of Line Officers of the Navy. Referred.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the President, if compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence, telegrams, letters and reports concerning the military operations of the Army of the Potomac, and all correspondence, letters, telegrams and reports relating to the surrender of Harper's Ferry and the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee in relation to such surrender. Laid over.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) then announced the death of his late colleague, the Hon. John R. Thompson, of New-Jersey.

Mr. Ten Eyck spoke briefly of the character and good qualities of the deceased Senator. Mr. Thompson was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1802, and was nearly 62 years old when he died. He was always a prominent man in the State of New-Jersey. He was a true patriot at heart, and a true lover of his country in its hour of trial, who ardently denounced the crime of secession, and the traitors who have endeavored to destroy the Union.

Mr. Ten Eyck then offered the customary resolutions of respect.

Messrs. Latham, Rice, Field and Anthony also delivered brief eulogies, when the resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, (Rep.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the Revenue law by reducing the tax on hemlock-tanned leather to four mills per pound.

The various committees were called on for reports, but none were made.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill to grant the proceeds of the sales of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire and report on the following subjects:

First—Under what law there has been appointed a Military Governor for the District of Columbia?

Second—What power does he possess or exercise, and under what law has he derived his power?

Third—What salary or compensation has been paid him, and under what appropriation?

Fourth—What is the entire annual expense of such Military Governor, including all the sums paid for guard-houses and prisons and for house rent; and also what servants, soldiers and assistants are under his control?

Fifth—Whether said office of Military Governor has interfered with or obstructed the administration of justice and law by the civil or judicial tribunals within the District of Columbia, and state the facts of such obstruction?

Mr. Wickliffe moved the previous question, which was not seconded by a vote of 32 against 62.

Mr. Wickliffe—Have I a right to say anything?

The Speaker replied: If debate arises, the resolution goes over.

Mr. Wickliffe—When can I look for the resolution to come up?

The Speaker replied—The Chair answer.

Mr. Wickliffe—I will offer it every morning, if in order.

Mr. Biddle, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.)—I desire to offer an amendment.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed to debate the resolution.

The Speaker informed the gentleman (Washburne) that he could not deprive the gentleman of Pennsylvania (Biddle) of the floor.

Mr. Biddle then proposed the following amendment, which Mr. Wickliffe accepted:

"That the Committee on the Judiciary also inquire under what authority the said Military Governor extended his power to the State of Pennsylvania or any other State."

Mr. Biddle moved the previous question.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Motion carried by Yeas, 85; Nays, 46.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that during the late canvass in Ohio, a number of private and confidential letters written by him to the Surveyor-General of Colorado, touching the latter's application and appointment to office, had been published in connection with newspaper comments, charging him with swindling and defrauding the Government. He sought an investigation into his conduct, conscious that he had discharged his duty with fidelity. As a Representative, it was due that this should be accorded. He therefore offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the truth of the charges referred to, and inquire into the whole subject matter, with power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses, and employ a stenographer.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said there were no specific charges in the resolution into which the committee could examine. If the committee were going to investigate, there should be something more than vague and floating rumors or statements.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) asked that the letters referred to be read, that the House might understand on what the charges are made.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.,) also thought that the charges should be set forth, and that the witnesses should be examined under oath.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) was of opinion that the resolutions should embody the letters.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that a copy of these letters had been sent to him as well as to other members. Many of the gentleman's (Ashley's) constituents demand an investigation into the matter, with the view of asking his expulsion from the House if the charges should be found to be true. His colleague (Ashley) should demand an investigation. The letter he (Cox) presumed were genuine. If so, they carry with them the onus on the part of his colleague to explain them, in order that he (Ashley) may occupy an honorable seat in this House. His colleague had just been reëlected to the House. His colleague's constituents and public justice and decency required that a full examination of the charges against him should take place. The House ought not to set a precedent in examining the subject, as proposed, unless they had something before them of more than common clamor.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, (Rep.,) withdrew his resolution with a view of modifying it so as to meet the objections as to its phraseology.

A resolution was then adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report as to the better care of sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire and report as to the propriety of dispensing with the West Point Military Academy, and instead thereof aiding in the endowment of Military Schools in the several States.

The resolution was negatived by a vote of 49 to 78.

Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to reduce the rates of Congressional mileage. Referred to the Committee on Mileage.

Mr. Brown, of Virginia, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was tabled, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in repairing the road and rebuilding the bridges recently destroyed by the Southern troops.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into and report on the condition of the Convalescent Camp at Alexandria, with a view to the correction of alleged abuses.

On motion of Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) a resolution was adopted that the members and delegates be allowed the same pay for newspapers and stationery as heretofore allowed for the short session of Congress.

Resolved, That the Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever.

Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the Legislative or Executive branch, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their Territories, as they existed at the time of the rebellion, he will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That this Government can never accept the mediation or permit the intervention of any foreign nation in this rebellion in our domestic affairs.

Resolved, That no two governments can ever be permitted to exist within the territory now belonging to the United States, and which acknowledged their jurisdiction at the time of the insurrection.

Mr. Ashley introduced a preamble relating to the charges against him, providing for a committee of investigation, etc., as above stated.

The Senate resolutions, announcing the death of Senator Thompson were received.

Messrs. Nixon, Steele, of New-Jersey, and Perry severally delivered eulogies.

The usual resolutions of respect were offered and adopted.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, when the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be sent in.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Guerrabella will repeat her performance of *Leonora*, in "La Favorita" to-night—the last time, we believe, that this fine work can be given. Signor Brignoli, Signor Susini, Signor Amodio and Miss Stockton sustain the other parts.

Meyerbeer's opera, "Dinorah," which has excited so much attention in the musical world, and is steadily gaining favor with the public, will be given to-morrow at a grand *matinée*. The cast is the same as at the earlier performances of the work, Mlle. Cordier appearing for the fifth time as the heroine. The artists being easy in their *rôles*, it is only now that a good idea of Meyerbeer's music can be obtained. If the weather is fine, there will, we trust, be a good and liberal attendance at the "Dinorah" *matinée*.

Mr. Grau also announces that he will give an extra night on Tuesday next, when the opera of "Norma" will be played, at theatre prices.

German Opera.—Mr. Anschutz's testimonial performance has been postponed until Thursday next, the 11th inst. To-night—the forty-fifth of the season—Lortzing's amusing opera, "Der Wildschütz," will be repeated for the third time.

Concert.—Mr. S. B. Mills will give a grand concert at the German Opera House on Tuesday next, Dec. 9, assisted by Mme. Johannsen, Herr Weinlich, the Arion Society, and the grand orchestra of the establishment. Mr. Mills will play Beethoven's concerto in G major, and Liszt's famous arrangement of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The programme in other respects is varied and excellent.

Dinorah at the Brooklyn Academy—Trouble Between Mr. Grau and the Directors.—Last night, at the Brooklyn Academy, Mr. Grau's troupe gave "Dinorah," with the same cast as at the New-York house. A much better audience was secured than at any other performance this season, and the night was an entire success.

This is the last opera night for Brooklyn under Mr. Grau's efficient management. He claims, and with apparent reason, that the non-paying public do not appreciate his efforts, and what is more, that the Directors of the Academy throw obstacles in his way, and rather hinder than assist him in his managerial career.

One fact is patent, that so long as the Directors work upon the plan of high rent or nothing, they will neither be the means of providing operatic entertainment for the people of Brooklyn, or dividends for their stockholders.

Mr. Grau's loss of $1,200 in four nights is not so much a matter of disappointment to him as was what he considers a breach of faith on the part of the Directors, they compelling him to pay $150 per night, instead of $100, as he understood the arrangement. At all events, Mr. Grau declares that, under the existing state of affairs, he will give no more opera in Brooklyn. He finds no scenery, and no help of any kind, but plenty of opposition. He loses money, the artists dislike to go, and trouble alone results.

Possibly the Brooklyn Academy will profit by this very sensible determination of Mr. Grau; but we fear it is by no means probable.

Mason Jones.—To-night Mr. Jones gives, at the Brooklyn Academy, his celebrated oration on Dean Swift and his critics.

Movements of the Governor Elect.

Albany, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Mr. Seymour arrived in town to-day. He will remain until Saturday evening. He is not likely to visit New-York at present.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. It contains the Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, with Gen. Halleck's Important Report touching the action of our Armies since he was placed at their head. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and marketreports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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MARRIED.

Baker—Gee.—On Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. W. Parmly, Mr. George W. Baker, of Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y., to Miss Eliza Gee, of Jersey City, N. J. London, Eng., papers please copy.

Bennett—Sprague.—On Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. L. S. Weed, Mr. William C. Bennet, of Bay Ridge, and Miss Nettie Sprague, of Baysville, L. I.

Day—Pomeroy.—In Coventry, on Tuesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. Mr. Jennings, assisted by Rev. Dr. Calhoun, Thomas M. Day, Editor of the Hartford *Courant*, and Ellen Cornelia Pomeroy, eldest daughter of Eleazer Pomroy, Esq., of North Coventry.

Hayes—Frisbie.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Henry Hayes to Fannie E., only daughter of Myron J. Frisbie, Esq., all of this City.

Perot—Barlow.—On Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cook, Elliston L. Perot to Julia E., youngest daughter of John M. Barlow.

Vroom—Nicoll.—At Washingtonville, Orange Co., N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D., John B. Vroom, formerly of Jersey City, to Miss Juliana T. Nicoll.

DIED.

Barry.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Emma J., wife of Robert A. Barry, M. D., of No. 641 4th-st., aged 38 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hovey,) corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. The remains will be taken, on the following morning, to Yonkers, for interment.

Burdett.—On Tuesday night, Dec. 2, Jacob Burdett, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 West 15th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

Brush.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, Ann Maria Titus, wife of Jesse Brush.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 28 1st-place.

Cromwell.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, after a short illness, Martha W., wife of Edward Cromwell, and daughter of the late Wm. Birdsall, aged 34 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 108 East 17th-st.

Giddings.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, of consumption, Mary L., wife of Silas M. Giddings, and daughter of Oliver Holden, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., on Saturday, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Kellogg.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph W. Kellogg, late merchant of New-York City.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock.

Mead.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, suddenly, Lillie Hinsdale, only daughter of Melville E. and Lizzie B. Mead, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 173 7th-av.

Myer.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 4, Jane, widow of Garret Myer, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

Powis.—At Hastings, Min., on Thursday, Nov. 27, Henry, eldest son of Henry Powis, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in the 24th year of his age.

Soutter.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Soutter, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 287 West 22d-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Thompson.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 27, of consumption, Elizabeth Jane, wife of Joseph Thompson, of New-York, and eldest daughter of William Wallace.

Walsh.—In North Argyle, on Sunday, Oct. 26, Cassie Mary, daughter of John and Fannie A. Walsh, in the 12th year of her age.

Wardell.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at his residence, No. 76 Laight-st., after a severe illness, of disease of the heart, Solomon Wardell, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Neptune Lodge, No. 217, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Monmouth County, N. J., papers please copy.

Westervelt.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 3, Minthorne Westervelt, in the 25th year of his age, First Lieutenant Company A, New-York Marine Artillery, son of Dr. John S. and Hannah E. Westervelt, of Staten Island.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock noon. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry landing at Tompkinsville on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from the City.

White.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, Mrs. J. Elizabeth White, wife of Kenneth G. White, Esq., and daughter of Hon. Samuel Nelson, of Cooperstown, N. Y., in the 34th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Cooperstown for interment.

Witten.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, John Witten, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 3d and North 4th sts., Williamsburgh.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DURYEE'S ZOUAVES—Camp Washington, S. I., Dec. 3, 1862. General Order.—This regiment has been mustered into the United States service, and will leave for the seat of war in a few days, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Banks. All enlisted men who belong to the regiment, and are absent without leave, are ordered to report immediately, and if they do so promptly, they will not be punished; if, however, they remain absent after having seen this order, and after the regiment has left New-York, their names will be handed to the U. S. Provost-Marshal-General, and they will then be arrested as deserters from the United States service, and punished accordingly. The regiment will parade in a few days to receive its colors. ABEL SMITH, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

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ENGLISH BIBLES, AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, LESSONS, &c. (Standard and authorized editions.) A most extensive and beautiful stock of rich and elegant Bindings; magnificent styles for presentation; also, just imported, a novel article of WOVEN SILK BOOK-MARKERS, of various elegant and rich designs and colors—a new gift for the season, and very appropriate for Fairs, Christmas trees, &c. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegant style. TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, of the best English manufacture. SUPERB FAMILY BIBLES FOR WEDDING PRESENTS. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 626 Broadway.

THE GREAT LIVING HISTORY. THE REBELLION RECORD, A DIARY OF AMERICAN EVENTS, EDITED BY FRANK MOORE. THE FOURTH VOLUME, NOW READY. G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway. CHARLES T. EVANS, No. 448 Broadway.

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS. A large assortment at wholesale. J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer, No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL is the only paper of the kind in this country. Just the thing for families. Social games, information and wonders. Illustrated. Sent by mail for $1 a year. Inclose two red stamps for sample copy and for Agent's Circular. M. GAUNTT, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, New-York City. Lady agents wanted everywhere.

MEETING ON THE CORN EXCHANGE.

SYMPATHY WITH THE ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

J. P. Wallace, Esq., President of the New-York Commercial Association:

Dear Sir: This being the season that custom has solemnized for the rendition of thanks to the Almighty for the blessings of the past, is it not incumbent upon the human sympathies the Produce Exchange represent, to place upon record some particular acknowledgement of mercies shown to us and our associates? Can it better be done than by contributing to the relief of those who are sufferers from no act of theirs, and who, in their misfortunes, have displayed the heroism of virtue? We refer to the operatives of Lancashire and other manufacturing districts of Great Britain, who, though deprived of the privilege to labor, by our unhappy civil dissensions, have suffered in silence rather than upbraid our Government for that which they know it is not responsible.

The quiet submission by the operatives in the cotton manufacturing districts of Great Britain, under pending poverty, and which they have for months endured, is in itself sufficient to command our highest admiration; but when we see those poor but honest men resisting the powerful influences of destitution and starvation, and still refuse to turn their complaints against our Government, it would be but a just tribute to true worth for us, in our plenty, to make them some acknowledgement.

We would therefore most respectfully suggest, that all interests of the Produce Exchange unite in sending to them food—that in which the Association deal, and the destitute operatives most pressingly need. A few shiploads dispatched at this season would be not only a proper but a humane act; and if such a movement meets your approval, we beg to invite your coöperation by calling a meeting of the Association for the furtherance of the object.

E. K. Alburtis,	Cragin & Co.,
Herm Stutzer & Co.,	David Dows & Co.,
Snow & Burgess,	Jewell, Harrison & Co.,
Trask & Dearborn,	Jesse Hoyt & Co.,
C. H. Marshall & Co.,	J. W. Fiske & Co.,
Howland & Frothingham,	S. Roberts & Co.,
John Wilmot,	J. B. Herrick & Son,
Thomas Dunham,	Sage & Co.,
E. W. Coleman,	Adon Smith & Co.,
H. W. Walbridge & Co.,	Brown & Cary,
Hecker & Brother,	Phillips, Steele & Co.,
Darling, A. & Rose,	Williams & Guion,
Woodruff & Robinson,	Peter Rice & Co.,
Benj. Jones,	Lawrence, Giles & Co.,
C. C. Duncan & Co.,	John R. Griffith,
Sturges, Clearman & Co.,	Wilson & Brown,
Boyd & Hincken,	Fancher & McChesney,
F. M. French,	Walsh, Carver & Chase,
McIlvaine Brothers,	Patterson, Knapp & Co.,
John H. Pool & Co.,	A. E. Masters,
Russell & Averill,	E. Nye,
Frets Brose,	Andrew Luke,
J. H. Holcomb & Co.,	George D. Puffer,
Woodruff & Co.,	E. Vaughan,
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.,	Eastman & Co.,
Cooper & Co.,	Allen Hay,
D. G. Cartwright,	Colgate & Co.,
Robert Getty,	Wm. T. Coleman.

At a meeting of the Board of the Commercial Association, held this day, it was resolved that the members of the Association be requested to meet at the Produce Exchange, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 P. M., to consider the above memorial. J. P. WALLACE, President.

Dec. 4, 1862.

WARD'S UNDER SHIRTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH. ARMY SHIRTS, NEW STYLES. ARMY GAUNTLETS, large assortment. UNDERSHIRTS, Merino. UNDERSHIRTS, Red Flannel. UNDERSHIRTS, Scotch Lamb's Wool. UNDERSHIRTS, Canton Flannel. DRAWERS, all kinds. WHITE SHIRTS, ready-made or to measure, $15, $18, $24 and $27 per dozen. ENGLISH SILK SCARFS. SCARF-PINS AND RINGS. HALF-HOSE, WINTER GLOVES. CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS. No. 387 BROADWAY, Between White and Walker sts.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., SHIPPERS OF SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL COAL Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH, BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH, DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH AND COALS BY SINGLE CARGO or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices. OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOUSTON-STREET BURIAL GROUND.

By order of the Superior Court, the Trustees of the First Baptist Church, in this City, will, on the 8th inst., commence removing all the remains, unless otherwise ordered, from the burial ground in Houston-st., between 1st and 2d avs., to their beautiful lots purchased in Cypress Hill Cemetery. All persons interested are requested to call at the ground, and leave their orders with the Superintendent WM. H. BURGER.

Also, they give notice to persons interested in any of the gravestones that they must be removed by that date, as the Trustees will not be responsible thereafter. JOSEPH BROKAW, Secretary.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 26
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 14

FROM AMERICA:

Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *City of Washington*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES,
Call the attention of the wholesale trade to their stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for cash and short time
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 369 BROAWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
are offering great inducements in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted. They will guarantee that all orders, whether for plain or decorative stlyes of Paper-Hangings, will be executed in an artictic and workmanlike manner.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now offering to retail buyers the most extensive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS, CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
They are prepared to execute orders for
CURTAINS, VALLENCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW-SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
PHILLIPS' newly invented PATENT MINK MUFF and COLLAR, to be sold 30 per cent. less than any other house in the City. Ladies, call and judge for yourselves, at the old Patent Fur Muff Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st. Also a large assortment of White Wolf Robes.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs. Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

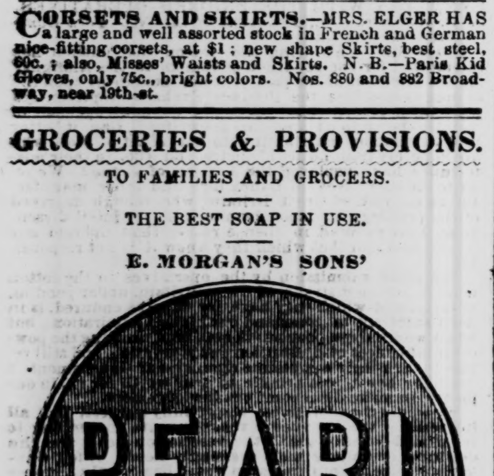
CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SUTLERS
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF CRACKERS AND CAKE, AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND BAKERY,
No. 175 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

BARGAINS IN
TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
OFFER AT
RETAIL
this large Stock of Wines at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer,
No. 208 Pearl-st., New-York.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1862.
WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENT of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; can bring the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly. Reference given to her last employer. Apply for two days at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking, and would assist in washing and ironing if required. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 46 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED, by an English Protestant woman, as cook, who understands all branches of cooking; soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for one week, if not engaged, at No. 815 6th-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game, boned turkey, larding game; wages $10 to $12. City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference given. Apply at No. 91 Cranberry-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a most excellent servant, a Protestant, with the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 400 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has the best of City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family—chamberwork and washing. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 197 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer as to character and capability. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., for two days, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, a few doors from 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid of any kind of work. Can be seen, for two days. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable and trustworthy girl, as thorough cook of all kinds of meats, game, soups, pastries, jellies, &c.; is capable to fill the position in any family in New-York or Brooklyn. Refers to first-class families where she has lived. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands game, pastry and desserts; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 147 West 26th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable English Protestant girl, with the best of reference from last employer, desires a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; is a thorough good waitress; knows how to keep the silver and glasses in the best order; would take a situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL OF NEAT and industrious habits wants a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waitress or laundress; is fully competent in either capacity. Can be seen for two days, at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or as seamstress. Call at No. 150 East 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, in a private family; 4 years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 147 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by an experienced and highly recommended girl, as chambermaid and thorough waitress; has lived in distinguished families; is accustomed to the care of silver, &c., and will be found a most respectable, competent and obliging servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent person, as chambermaid and nurse or to do plain sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen for two days; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as seamstress; can show references for 12 years. Address for two days at No. 204 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman of steady habits as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 55 3d-av., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her capacity thoroughly; has the best of City references from the very highest of families. Call at No. 63 West 24th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted by a smart tidy girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; steady in her habits; can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 Union-st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 190 41st-st., second floor, near 9th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, and to do fine washing; is competent to take care of a baby; has long and satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; understands taking care of children thoroughly. Good City reference from her last place. Address No. 339 8th-av. Call for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant, or bring it up by hand; can produce excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 8 Greenwich-av., corner of Christopher-st., 2d bell to the right.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A woman who has lived in that capacity for fifteen years, with some of the best families in the City, who will take pleasure in recommending her; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; will be found worthy of trust under all circumstances. Apply at No. 87 West 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A STAID, RELIABLE colored woman desires a place in a good private family, either as laundress (in which she excels) or chambermaid, or both; has lived in one family 14 years. Can be seen in all of this week at the home of her present employer, No. 44 East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as laundress in a small private family; she would do up-stairs work and fine washing and ironing; she has excellent City references. Call at No. 171 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL DESIRES a situation in this City or Brooklyn, as waitress, chambermaid, nurse, seamstress, or any two of them combined; she has first-class references, is neat, handy, cheerful and willing. She can be seen at No. 320 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A genteel girl, with excellent City references, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a lady; cuts, fits and finishes all styles of family sewing; flounces and trims in the best style; makes a lady's wardrobe complete; wages $8 to $10; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED seamstress who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses, altering and making over, ladies' garments, wishes employment by the day in private families. Address No. 286 3d-av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do a part of the chamberwork; has no objections to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, highly respectable, and of religious principles, wishes a situation to do the general work of a small genteel family, or would do sewing and up-stairs work; is a well-informed and trustworthy person. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation, in City or country, by a willing and obliging young woman, as general servant; is a good cook, and can bake well; is also a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as competent waitress and assist in light chamberwork, or do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid. Can give City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 42 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does fluting; can be highly recommended; particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 1st-av. second floor.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 950 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st., first-class help of every calling: colored, French, German, Irish and English. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED, situations by an Englishman and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom; the woman as experienced cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, and have the best of reference from their last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; or address W. P., same place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED. A situation as coachman and groom by a single young man; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; can give good reference. Address, for two days, M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who understands his business thoroughly; has lived with three of the first families in New-York for the last twenty years. Can give the best of reference. Address J. J., Longe's Hotel, No. 136 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom; is sober and honest, a good and careful driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses. Has good reference. Address, for two days, D. C., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address O. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and the management of all kinds of fruit trees, farming, and the care of horses; has good City references as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address or call on P. H., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of his business; understands the care of fast stock; is honest, obliging and careful over horeses; has held some of the best places in this City; leaves his present employer on account of turning his horses out; can give first-class references. Can be seen, until engaged, at Graham's saddlery-store, No. 66 University-place.

AS GROOM OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation as groom or porter, by a young man of 18; is sober and honest; has good City reference from his last place. Address, for two days, P. S., 894 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS porter by a man who can write a fair hand, and is correct and quick at figures; the advertiser is willing and able to work; good recommendations for honesty and sobriety. Address H. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 188 5th-av., Madison-square, at Mr. JACKSON'S, in the grocery store.

A YOUNG LAD, OF ABOUT 15 YEARS of age, wishes a situation in any wholesale business; writes a good hand, and can do most anything required of a boy of that age. Address P. B. VERMILYA, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AS DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—A SITUAtion as salesman wanted in a first-class dry goods jobbing house, by a young man of large experience with an extensive, prompt-paying, cash and short-time trade. Address C. G. B., Box No. 327 Post-office.

TO SUTLERS, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVing had a year's experience, wishes a position. A No. 1 testimonials. Address Box No. 4,689, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a young or middle-aged man, as coachman and gardener; English preferred; must be perfectly capable to take care of horses, carriage and harness, and a good driver; also, to take care of and milk a cow. Apply to Mr. CURTIS, at No. 11 Wall-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

A YOUTH.—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, FROM 17 to 20 years of age, is wanted in a business house in this City. It will be necessary that he can speak and write Spanish grammatically. One who resides with his parents preferred. Address, with references, D. D. F., Office *Journal of Commerce*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED.—One who understands his business, and has first-class references. Apply to MR. VAN LOAN, at Clark's gallery, corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway.

A SEAMSTRESS ACCUSTOMED TO CUT and fit and work on Wheeler's machine, can obtain a permanent home by applying, with references, at No. 261 Greene-st., near 8th-st., from 9 to 11.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business. Inquire at No. 446 Broome-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG;
No. 20 John-st.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT.—Mme. DEMOREST'S efficient and beautiful $5 Running-Stitch Sewing-Machines. Its marvelous simplicity and practical utility were confirmed by the award of the first premium at the New-York State Fair. Sent, express charges paid when the $5 is sent with the order. Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. Also a Winter number of Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions. Send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
NO. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortmant in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK, CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., A COLLECTION OF GEMS OF ART—being the second portion of Mr. J. P. Beaumont's collection, consisting of 96 specimens of painting of rare beauty and value selected from the studios of artists in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany and England, and to be sold under guarantee of originality. Among them will be found works of the first-class suitable to ornament the gallery, cabinet or drawing-room of gentlemen of taste in the fine arts, by Theodore Frere, Fauvelet, Tesson, Pascal, Vaumort and other artists of Paris; Eugene Verboeckhoven, Verwee, Henriette Ronner, Vermeulen, Kruseman, Keilhoff, Von Seben, Correns, Cornet, Van Severdonck and others of Belgium; Louis Meyer, Backhuyzen, M. A. Koekkoek, Wyngaerde, Stroebel, Vaarnber, &c., of Holland, and of the English school a rare work exhibited at the Royal Academy by J. H. Mann, pupil of Baxter, entitled "The First Earring," with others by Snayer, Weigall, Borland, Dell, &c. Also, "The Roman Girl," painted in Rome in 1857, by the celebrated American artist P. F. Rothermel, a small cabinet specimen by F. Church, with others of the American school. They will be on view with catalogue on Monday and until day of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Assignee, a large stock of a wholesale jobber and dealer in wines, liquors, cigars, teas, &c., as follows: Brandies, gins, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskies, in original casks; Sherry, Port, Madeira, Champagne, Claret, and Rhine Wines, in original packages; also, teas, olive oil, castile soap and manufactured tobacco, together with about 85,000 cigars of favorite brands; also, office furniture, clock, &c., &c., all of which will be in our store, and samples drawn from the packages, at the time of sale. The above will be sold, without reserve, by order of WILLIAM WALSH, Assignee.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, to the highest bidder—all the elegant contents of the five-story residence, No. 218 14th-st., west of 8th-av., embracing parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture of every description, including velvet and Aubison carpets, superb carved rosewood piano-forte, elaborately carved suites in silk and satin, fine oil-paintings, chamber suites both in rosewood and mahogany, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, with many other articles, particulars of which may be found in catalogues, which can be had early, morning of sale.
The above is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, hotelkeepers and the trade generally. No postponement.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of superb City-made furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor suites; black-walnut and oak library, reception and dining-room suites; secretary and library book-cases, parlor secretaries, rosewood etageres, rosewood armoire a glace, oak and black-walnut sideboards, extension-tables, centre and fancy tables, rosewood black-walnut and oak chamber suites; lounges, easy-chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, shaving-stands, counterpaines, hall-stands, hall-racks, &c. The ladies are invited to examine this stock, as the sale is absolute.
N. B.—At 12 o'clock, rosewood upright piano-forte.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 137 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All in fine order, consisting of Brussels and three-ply carpets, mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, &c., covered in hair-cloth; centre tables, easy chairs covered in velvet; china and glassware; bedrooms of mahogany dressing bureaus, rushseat chairs, mahogany do., mattresses and bedding, spring-bed, extension table of oak, kitchen ware and other furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a bay mare, long tail, between 6 and 7 years old, free and pleasant driver, sound and kind, about 15¼ hands high. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for her.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: Household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c. Also, an invoice of Maltese goods, consisting of figures life size, pedestals, &c. Also, nine cases of French imported bulbous roots, gas chandeliers, brackets, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large variety of superb bronzes, Paris clocks, elegant vases, Parian figures, music boxes, fancy goods, &c. Now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 68 WEST 10TH-ST., by EDWARD SCHENCK, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE.
For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge;
For Parents who desire information of good schools;
For representing teachers who wish engagements;
For selling and renting school properties.
*** Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular.
References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A LADY WHO has had several years' experience in teaching, a reengagement as teacher in a private family, or as daily governess. She teaches the English branches, French and German, which she speaks fluently, music and drawing. Can give best of references. No objections to leave the City. Call, or address Mrs. D., at Mr. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMMUNICANT OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church, with experience in teaching, to take charge of a small classical school in the immediate vicinity of the City. Apply by letter or in person to Rev. C. C. ADAMS, Manhattanville, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS—WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY desires employment as visiting governess in families having children; has received her education in the best New-York schools, and can satisfy as to character and capacity. Address P. M. A., Box 1,892, Lower Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SUGAR REFINERY FOR SALE,
In complete working order, machinery, moulds, &c., nearly new. Apply to
McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE PETROLEUM OIL REFINERY, known as the "Stamford Chemical and Coal Oil Works." This refinery is situated in Stamford, Conn., near the steamboat landing. It is inclosed on 1½ acres of land, with two water fronts. The location of the factory offers peculiar advantages for the refining of petroleum for the New-York market. For further particulars inquire of THEODORE LADD, No. 215 Pearl-st.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 439 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862. }
Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
8,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a ne
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
160 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,590 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
292 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (herein insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance o the same. Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.
WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 25, 1862.
Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration.
W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.
The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—ANY LOT-owners, wishing to dispose of part of their lot, may address GORBET, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., and Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

THE
CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.
Published for the benefit, and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time,
THE MEANS OF SELF CURE,
by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author,
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment e sewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, secret habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.
"FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR
SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000
TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
On good improved City property, at best rate of interest.
ALSO,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia.
Good business paper wanted.

STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile. John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, DEC. 1, 1862.

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected Directors of the City Bank of Brooklyn, for the ensuing year:
CHARLES STANTON, GARRETT G. BERGEN,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN, C. J. SPRAGUE,
HENRY BOERUM, SEYMOUR BURRELL,
SAMUEL OSBORNE, PETER DEBAUN,
ANTHONY P. OSTROM, ROBT. P. PERRIN,
HENRY D. YOUNG, SMITH FANCHER,
THOS. H. RODMAN, WM. M. THOMAS,
JOHN J. STUDWELL.

And Edwin K. Scranton, Charles Condit and John Williams were elected Inspectors of the next annual election.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, JOHN J. STUDWELL was unanimously elected President, Charles Stanton declining a reëlection

SAMUEL OSBORNE was also unanimously elected Vice-President.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Trustees under the provisions of the mortgage respecting a Sinking Fund, have designated the following bonds for payment at par and interest, viz.: Nos 16, 396, 579, 600, 662, 1,325, 1,685, 1,974, 1,977, 2,037, 2,299, 2,398, 2,516, 2,517. The above named bonds will not draw interest after Jan. 1, 1863. The holders can receive the amount due immediately upon presentation to us at the office of W. SCHALL & Co., No. 58 Exchange-place—New-York, Sept. 3, 1862.
W. SCHALL, N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.
WM. JACKSON, Sec.

STATE OF LOUISIANA AND NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS.—PAST DUE COUPONS collected by our special agent now in New-Orleans.

CLAIMS against merchants to be forwarded by steamer of the 6th inst., will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.
COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 290 Broadway.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next. will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25: silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent clear of Government Tax, payable on demand, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer, pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.
R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue: on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY call the attention of the public to the language of the Tax law on Telegraph Messages, viz.: Section 104, "No Telegraph Company, or its agents or employes, shall receive from any person, or transmit to any person, any dispatch or message without an adhesive stamp, denoting the duty imposed by this act, being affixed to a copy thereof, or having the same stamped thereupon; and in default thereof, shall incur a penalty of ten dollars."

Section 99 provides "That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, * * * the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same shall not again be used."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice that stamps are in readiness, and that the law will be enforced on and after the 1st of December next. Stamps can be obtained at the usual places of sale, or at the offices of this Company.

Messages for which the telegraphic charge is twenty cents or under for the first ten words, require a one-cent stamp. Messages for which the charge is over twenty cents for the first ten words, require a three-cent stamp.
Nov. 28, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES. —Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN B. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 97 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.
RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY, ANTHONY W. WINANS, Executors.
s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of THOMAS FANNING, JR., No 225 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1862.
jy4-law6mF*
MARY FANNING, Executrix.
JOHN H. FANNING, THOMAS FANNING, JR., } Executors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the firm of JOHN J. GRIFFIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The payment of all debts and liabilities is assumed by said JOHN J. GRIFFIN, and all debts due the concern are to be paid to him.
JOHN J. GRIFFIN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862. HENRY A. SAYRE.

The undersigned will continue the manufacture of wet and dry gas meters, &c., at the same place, No. 76 West 37th-st.
JOHN J. GRIFFIN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

MACHINERY, &C.

WANTED—A STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILERS from 75 to 150 horse-power. Address, stating price and full particulars, Box No. 4,424 Post-office.

IRON CAULDRONS WANTED.—TWO ROUND soap kettles to hold ten barrels. Apply at No. 42 Cedar-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LOWRY'S LIVERY STABLE—NO. 490 6TH-av., between 29th and 30th sts., the most comfortable in the city; room for six or eight horses; saddle horses preferred.

THE PISTON PIPE, PATENTED JULY 22, 1862, substitutes a segar, while it economises like any pipe. It lights readily, burns freely, is easily kept clean, and fits your vest pocket. Retail price, 25 cents. Sample packages for the trade, paying $2 profit, sent everywhere on receipt of $1. Patentee's Dépôt, No. 151 Canal-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FAVORITA—GUERRABELLA.

Director .... J. Grau.

The Free List, with the exception of the Press, is entirely suspended. No attention can be given to applicants for complimentary tickets.

NOTICE.—Seats may be secured for to-night's La Favorita, Monday's Dinorah, and Tuesday's Cheap Opera Night, at the Academy of Music: Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

THIS FRIDAY, DEC. 5—13TH OPERA NIGHT.
Second and last time of Donzetti's Grand Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA .... as ...... LEONORA
BRIGNOLI ...... Fernando | AMODIO .... Alfonso
SUSINI .... Balthazzar | STOCKTON .... Inez
Conductor and Musical Director .... Sig. MUZIO
SATURDAY, Dec. 6—DINORAH MATINEE.
In active rehearsal .... IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
The next rôles in which MLLE. CORDIER will appear, are ELVIRA, in I PURITANI and OSCAR, the Page, in IL BALLO IN MASCHERA.
MME. LORINI will shortly appear as ELENA, in LES VESPERS SICILIENNES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND DINORAH MATINEE.
FIFTH APPEARANCE OF MLLE. CORDIER.
Only performance at a Matinée of Meyerbeer's
DINORAH (LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL.)
This important and interesting work will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, by Calvo.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY.
AN ENLARGED CHORUS.
and the following extraordinary cast:
CORDIER .... Dinorah | MORENZI ...... 1st Goatherd
BRIGNOLI .... Corentin | STOCKTON ..... 2d Goatherd
AMODIO .... Hoel | SUSINI .... The Hunter
In the third act Signor BRIGNOLI has kindly consented to sing
THE FAMOUS REAPER'S SONG.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, $1.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; Fifth-avenue Hotel, Everett House, Clarendon, Union-place Hotel, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor House; Firth & Pond, No. 547, and Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH—CORDIER.
MONDAY, Dec. 8—DINORAH.
NOTICE.—The unqualified success of the new opera of DINORAH and Mlle. CORDIER, and the steadily increasing attendance, added to the universal desire for additional hearings, have induced the manager to announce several more nights of DINORAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EXTRA NIGHT.
TUESDAY.
THEATRE PRICES—50 CENTS.
The overflowing house at theatre prices on Thanksgiving night has induced the manager to give a second performance at the same price on
TUESDAY NEXT, Dec. 9.
When will be performed Bellini's grand opera of
NORMA.
LORINI .... Norma | MORENSI .... Adelgisa
Admission, 50 cents to parquet, dress circle, boxes, and 25 cents to the gallery.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Grau wishes it to be distinctly understood that the extra night will be given with the same completeness, as regards the Cast, Orchestra and Chorus, as on the regular Opera nights. The arrangements as to the reserving of seats, as well as to the seating of the audience, will likewise be exactly the same.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.
FIRST CONCERT FOR THE SEASON,
AT BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8,
Singing their new patriotic and miscellaneous songs. All will appear—Asa, Lizzie, Abby, Freddy and Little Dennett.
Doors open at 6½; concert at 7½ o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.
Particulars in programmes.

ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
For the Benefit of a
GERMAN HOSPITAL,
corner Broadway, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.
Entrance No. 348 4th-st.
Open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.
Entrance fee 10 cents. Season tickets $1. Children accompanied by adults, free till 6 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTY-FIRST SEASON, 1862-1863.—Public Rehearsal No. 5 will take place at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1862, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Extra admission to the Rehearsal 50 cents each. Subscriptions received at the usual places. By order
L. SPIER, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
J...A,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.
For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, for New-Orleans, on Saturday, December 6, at twelve o'clock noon.
Passage to New-Orleans, $75.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON .. Saturday .... Dec. 6
KANGAROO .... Saturday .... Dec. 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER .. Saturday .... Dec. 20
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO. consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. FISK, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; begin at 8; over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
Second time here, the very elegant Comedy,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS,
which was so highly successful on Monday last.
Harry Jasper (originally acted by him) . Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Thornton .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Andrew Wylie .... Mr. John Gilbert
Mathew .... Mr. George Holland
Adolphus .... Mr. Floyd
Frederick Adderly .... Mr. Reynolds
William .... Mr. Turner
Emma Thornton .... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Thornton .... Miss Fanny Morant
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.
SATURDAY—LOVE FOR LOVE.
MONDAY—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—JEALOUS WIFE.
THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
In Preparation—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED, PAULINE AND HENRIETTE.
Will be repeated—WILD OATS, BOSOM FRIENDS, MONEY and CENSRAL PARK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley.
MOST POSITIVELY FOR THE LAST TIME.
THIS EVENING,
EDWIN FORREST
will appear as
JACK CADE,
in Judge Conrad's powerful tragedy of the same name.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1862,
JACK CADE,
OR THE BONDMAN OF KENT.
Lord Clifford .... Mr. J. McCullogh
Friar Lacy .... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Wat Worthy .... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Marianne .... Madame Ponisi
Musical Director .... Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1862,
MATILDA HERON
in the thrilling and passionate drama of
CAMILLE.
Positively its last night.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Nights of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
The performances will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director .... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.
FORTY-FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.
Third time of Lortzing's new and successful opera,
THE POACHERS'—(DER WILDSCHUTZ.)
The production of, which was received with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
And has elicited the unqualified encomiums of "The Press and Public."
In addition to the regular and undoubtedly best chorus in New-York,
A JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY
Has been engaged for this opera.
SATURDAY EVENING—Forty-sixth Opera Night,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 11—GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT OF CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Box Book now open.

GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
OF
MR. S. B. MILLS,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

IRVING HALL.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND AND GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.
The following distinguished artists will assist:
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, the favorite Contralto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, the new Tenor, pupil of Signor ABELLA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS,
Can be procured of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. A limited number of reserved seats can be had only at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.
Doors open at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN
Will speak,
FOR THE LAST TIME
in New-York,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 5.
TICKETS 25 CENTS.
To be obtained at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, Dec. 5.
MR. MASON JONES
Will deliver his
SECOND AND NEW ORATION.
SUBJECT:
JONATHAN SWIFT,
THE WITTY DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S.
Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Reserved seats can be obtained at the Academy, and at Lent's music-store, Fulton-st., where also a plan of the Academy can be seen.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
On TUESDAY next Mr. MASON JONES will deliver an Oration at Newark.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
The second lecture of the present course will be given by J. W. GERARD, Esq., at Irving Hall, 15th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Venice.*

NOTICE.—LARGE HALL, CORNER EIGHTH-av. and 33d-st. By special request, Rev. R. C. SKIMEALL will redeliver his interesting discourses (to commence, D. V., next SABBATH EVENING) on *The Angelic Orders, Holy and Apostate*, furnishing a Scriptural account of their origin, number, nature, faculties or powers, and their agencies in and over the physical and moral world, and their future destiny. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEPTUNE LODGE, NO. 317, F. AND A. M. —The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend a special communication at the lodge-room on FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for the funeral of our deceased brother, SOLOMON WARDELL. Also to meet at the same place on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, to attend the funeral.
By order of the W. M.
D. L. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
To accommodate the numbers nightly unable to obtain admission,
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS
will appear
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 5,
in those three
POPULAR AND ATTRACTIVE CHARACTERS
in which, on the last two nights they awakened such
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT:
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
IN AND OUT OF PLACE,
and THE HAPPY MAN.
The above stars will be supported by the following Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged ability:
Messrs. DAVIDGE, C. W. CLARKE, D. GRACE, H. PIERSON, HAGAN, HIND, RILEY.
Mrs. CHANFRAU, Mrs. WALCOT, Mrs. SKERRITT, Miss LOUISA BROWN, Miss FLOYD, &c., &c., &c.
Doors open at 6¾; performance commences at 7¾.

In preparation, and will be immediately produced,
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,
in which Mrs. Williams will sustain seven different characters, as personated by her in Europe and America with immense success.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7, begins at 7¾, over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT SUCCESS
of the new fairy spectacle,
BLONDETTE, BLONDETTE, BLONDETTE,
OR THE
NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.
Gorgeous scenery, splendid dresses, beautiful music, wonderful machinery and the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
costing over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
The whole produced under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
and pronounced by Press and Public the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOUR,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE BALLET OF LACES,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST,
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.—PALACE OF MUSIC,
FOURTEENTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
SECOND WEEK OF RUMSEY, THE MONITOR BANJOIST OF THE WORLD!
In conjunction with 17 Star Performers.
IN NEW AND BRILLIANT ILLUSTRATIONS OF ETHIOPIAN CHARACTER!
Matinée EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Doors open, evening, at 6¾: to commence at 7¾.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDS AND WATER POWers for sale, on the River St. John and its tributaries, in the Province of New-Brunswick. 13,750 Acres, consisting of the following tracts:
8,000 Acres on the Gulquack, a tributary of the Tobique, which empties into the St. John; the said land is well covered with Pine, Spruce and other timber, which has been preserved for the last twenty years.
3,000 Acres on the main Tobique, about fourteen miles from the mouth; also well covered with timber.
2,000 Acres at the Red Rapids, on the Tobique, embracing an extensive and superior water-power; about 100 Acres of this block are now in a fit state for cultivation.
450 Acres at the junction of the Aroostook and St. John Rivers; about 60 Acres of which are now ready for cultivation.
300 Acres at the fall of the Aroostook, about three miles from the mouth, embracing both sides of the river, commanding one of the best water powers in the Province.
The above water powers, both with respect to their position and capabilities of application to the manufacture of lumber and other commodities, are second to none in the Province. The whole of the above lands are also of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and should the centre route through New-Brunswick be adopted in the construction of the proposed Intercolonial Railway, it must pass either through or in the vicinity of the tracts on the Tobique.
Application to be made to the Central Bank of New-Brunswick, Fredericton.
Signed, S. W. BABBIT, Cashier.
FREDERICTON, 22d Nov., 1862.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE FIFTY FEET FRONT BY 40 in depth, inclosed in 6 lots, 25 feet by 133½ feet each; situated on the corner of Henry-st. and Third-place, in South Brooklyn. The garden well stocked with shrub-fruits, and the best quality of fruit-trees. The house is complete with every modern convenience—furnaces, water, gas and sewerage pipes; brick stable 20x30—upper story fitted up as a billiard-room. No nuisances, and the house overlooking and facing gardens on three sides.
For terms, which will be made convenient to the purchaser, inquire of
E. S. MUNROE,
No. 17 William-st., N. Y.;
or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

HOMESTEAD FARM FOR SALE, OF 86 acres, for the cultivation of peaches; plenty of wood and timber; a beautiful stream of water through the farm; a very healthy location; about 30 miles from the City, near Morristown. Terms moderate. Inquire at the office of the Westchester Hotel, for particulars.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE LOW—TWO LARGE well-lighted buildings in Wooster-st., near Canal, about 50x100 feet, five and six stories high, connecting with one another; suitable for a bakery, storage warehouse, or any manufacturing business. Apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—THE WELL-KNOWN OLD STAND Bakery and store No. 310 9th-av., one door below 30th-st. Rent moderate.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A BUILDING FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, in a central location, at moderate terms. Address T. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, two single and double rooms, for the Winter, on reasonable terms. References exchanged. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND wives can be accommodated with front rooms, in a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, IN A pleasant location convenient to Wall and Fulton ferries, a room and bedroom on second floor for a gentleman, wife and child, and a room for a single gentleman. Address, stating location and price, GEO. T. MONTAGUE, Box No. 1,780 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN THE UPPER AND FASHIONABLE part of the town, by a gentleman and his sister, strangers, who intend staying a few months in New-York, to be received in a strictly private family of unexceptionable respectability, and offering, at the same time, advantages of the society of a cultivated family circle. Terms liberal; references exchanged. Address Box No. 3,881 Post-office. Boardinghouse keepers need not reply.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements; this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS AND BOARD, FOR A small private family, in some house between 3d and 6th avs. and 8th and 30th sts. Apply to C, Box No. 2,996, New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine dépôts, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THANKSGIVING DAY
attractions continued.
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING;
THE DRAMA, THE SEA KING
OR THE
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
ICE QUEEN'S VOW.
which was received with the utmost delight on
THANKSGIVING DAY,
by overflowing houses, and universally pronounced
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PIECE
ever presented in New-York, will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
at 3 and 7¼ o'clock. Also will be presented
A FAVORITE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
by the best farce company in the United States.
MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
Engaged for a short time the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
the largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 618 LBS.
MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS.
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD.
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

FAIR
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
For the Benefit of the
INSTITUTION, NO. 334 6TH-AV.,
FOR THE
CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS.
To continue one week, commencing
TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1862.
Single admission, 10 cents; season tickets, 25 cents.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen, in concert with music and new apparatus, under the direction of a Professor, for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute, of Boston, will commence at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862. Misses and Boys in afternoon. The regular classes in Gymnastics will continue as heretofore.
ABNER S. BRADY.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL, for the education and maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, No. 20 East 42d-st., will open at the "Home," TUESDAY, Dec. 9. All Societies, Sunday Schools and individuals now working for it, are requested to send in their donations as soon as possible, in order that the tables may be arranged.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—A FAIR will be held at No. 756 Broadway, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of December, to add to the fund obtained for establishing a Hospital for Children.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes,
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—LOWELL MASON.
MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."
For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.
"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.
"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.
"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.
New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASsortment of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, and made in the best manner, at lowest cash prices. J. G. DAVIES,
No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $300. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

MR. EMIL BRANDEIS, PROFESSOR OF the piano, can accept a few more pupils for the morning hours. Apply at No. 57 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

The Effect of Democratic Victories in America.

Interesting Discussion of the Question of Intervention.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, calling at Southampton on the 19th ult., reached this port yesterday.

Her news has been anticipated in its leading points.

The Glasgow *Journal* says:

"The fleet of first-class steamers that have been purchased in this country for the purpose of running the blockade are leaving gradually. The swift river-steamer *Ruby*, 120 tons, and the splendid Belfast mail-steamer *Giraffe*, 360 tons, sailed on Saturday afternoon for Greenock. They have both undergone a strengthening outfit for the passage. The *Ruby* is commanded by Capt. Gregory, has 22 men, and sails in fuel. The *Giraffe* is commanded by Capt. Duguid, has 50 men, and takes out a valuable cargo in boxes, cases, and packages (containing 'Gregory's Pills,' it is said,) and over £13,000 worth of leather boots, £4,300 worth of medicines, and £600 worth of surgical instruments. The *Giraffe* also takes out 30 passengers, as they are styled; but these are said to be more useful than ornamental."

The London *Times* says:

"It is reported in Liverpool that the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company's vessel, the *Douglas*, has been purchased on Confederate account, and that she will soon be dispatched on a mission to run the Federal blockade into one of the Southern ports. The *Douglas* is a paddle-steamer of great engine power, and, while plying between the Mersey and the Isle of Man with the mails, was distinguished for her speed and sea-going qualities. So many rumors to a similar effect are current that they must be received with great caution."

The Democratic Victories in America.

From the London Times.

There seems therefore to be no longer any contention as to the fact that the public mind in America has changed. It is asserted and admitted that if the elections of 1860 had to be fought over again, there would be chosen at this moment a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. But how far is this fact decisive in its bearing upon the struggle now going forward? The winning party still put forward among their watchwords the promise of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Even the newspapers that exult in the "tremendous revolution in public sentiment" are obliged to speak of the triumph of their party as synonymous with an increased vigor in military operations. The defeated party does not, however, thus delude itself. The Republican organs, to which we look with interest for information as to a point which they must have closely studied, are clearly of opinion that the success of the Democrats means a compromise with the South. If this be the consequence of that "revulsion of opinion" just initiated in the Northern States, we have every reason to suppose that this revolution will gather strength as it proceeds, and will be aided in its practical operations by other causes, which the Exterminators and extreme Abolitionists will at present hardly admit to exist. The system of secret union in clubs to resist at all hazards the workings of a conscription is in itself a very formidable antagonist to a war policy. Carried to an extent such as our correspondent describes, it might be sufficient to make even a zealous war Minister pause in some dismay, or to encourage a Minister who desires peace to venture upon some overture toward a compromise. If our correspondent should be justified in his conjectures, that the Army of the Potomac has fought its last battle for this year, and will speedily be shelved in its Winter quarters, there will be an opportunity for this new feeling to spread and to develop itself. If the rank and file of the Exterminator party should melt away, it may well be that even the absolute authority of the President, when supported only by fanatical agitators and extravagant politicians, will be unable to stand against the general desire for peace. This, however, must depend rather upon the malleability of the President than upon the resources of the American Constitution. If Mr. Lincoln should be perverse and obstinate, there is no legal power in existence which can stay his outflowing of blood so long as the four years of the Lincoln Presidentship are unspent. Events, however, do very often come about by other ways than according to the strict rule and letter of law. *In the result of these elections, we think we see a hope that the word "compromise" will soon come into very general use on the other side of the Atlantic; and we never were better pleased than at this moment with the policy that has kept all European nations so far aloof, and has left to the Americans, both of the North and South, the free and unsolicited exercise of their own discretion and indiscretion in this great matter.*

DIFFICULTIES OF THE AMERICAN DEMOCRATS.

From the London Herald.

The Democrats are masters of the situation. Mr. Lincoln may continue to be in office, but we conceive that he has ceased to be in power. From this moment, the Governor-elect and the Democratic bankers and merchants of New-York are viceroys over him. They have, however, a difficult game to play. The people are not yet prepared to admit that their idolized Union is dead, and can never be revived. Like the disciples of Joanna Southcote, they linger round its bier, and impatiently await its resurrection. Their leaders probably know better; *but their first efforts must be directed to an attempt to reconstruct the shattered image, which attempt alone can satisfy their followers that the task is utterly hopeless. When all attempts at compromise and reconciliation have failed, one resource is yet left them.* They desire to preserve the Union chiefly for the sake of Southern trade; they may endeavor, in sacrificing the Union, to retain the monopoly of that trade which the Union gave them. They may try to negotiate a treaty of commerce which shall impose a reciprocally protective tariff upon the United and the Confederate States. If they do so, and if the South, anxious for peace, as she must be, sacrifices her pride and her interest, and consents to the bargain, we shall have to thank Lord Russell's pusillanimity for the loss of the most splendid opportunity ever offered to a commercial nation. We do not say that this will be the course of the Democratic Party. We shall venture on no predictions as to the future of anybody or anything American. We cannot pretend to foresee the result of the Democratic victory, but recognizing in it a triumph of the party of order, of law, of liberty, of Conservatism, and of peace, we hail it as of excellent augury for America and for ourselves.

The British Anti-Slavery Society and the United States.

The following address of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has been published:

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, having observed with the deepest sorrow the efforts which are being made to infuse into the minds of the people of this country sentiments friendly to slavery, feel it to be their duty to reiterate, and to commend to the serious consideration of their fellow-countrymen, the fundamental principle of the Anti-Slavery movement in England, that "slave-holding is a sin and a crime before God," and therefore that unconditional emancipation, wherever Slavery is maintained, is alone consistent with the Divine law, and with the requirements of justice and humanity.

While the Committee believe that the efforts referred to have not yet pervaded the community at large, the tone and spirit of certain articles in a portion of the public Press, the misrepresentation and perversion of facts, the biassed addresses of many men of influence, all with the manifest tendency to bespeak favor for those who are contending for the extension and consolidation of Slavery, and to disparage and discourage all efforts directed to its extinction, impress the Committee with a painful conviction that in some quarters a demoralizing effect has been produced.

The Committee deplore, and regard with profound grief the fratricidal conflict between the two sections of the American Union, but, while anxious to avoid expressing any opinion likely to be construed into an approval of a war policy, they regard it as established beyond disproof that the South was not only the aggressor, but designedly provoked an armed contest with the United States Government with the express sole object of founding a Confederacy to perpetuate Slavery. On the other hand, *the United States Government, embracing the political Anti-Slavery Party of the North—commonly called the Republican Party—has initiated and carried into effect measures in furtherance of negro emancipation which entitle it to the sympathy of all true friends of freedom.* It has enforced the statutes against slave-trading, which former Administrations, being Pro-Slavery, had allowed to become inoperative, and has prosecuted slave traders to conviction and punishment; it has entered into a new Anti-Slave-trade treaty with Great Britain, conceding right of search, which former Governments, overruled by the Southern party, had steadfastly refused. To promote the speedy settlement of the territories by a non-slaveholding population, it has enacted a Homestead bill, giving 160 acres of land to every immigrant, irrespective of his national origin; and, moreover, carrying into effect the policy of Jefferson, ratified by act of Congress in 1789, it has prohibited Slavery forever in those territories, upon which issue alone the Southern candidate for the Presidency was defeated at the election which immediately preceded the present rebellion; it has also abolished Slavery from the District of Columbia; it has virtually repealed the Fugitive Slave Act by prohibiting the rendition of slaves escaping from the rebel States to the lines of the United States army, providing compensation on account of such as may belong to loyal citizens; it has recognized and entered into diplomatic relations with the negro Republics of Liberia and Hayti; by the Confiscation bill—considerately made non-retrospective—it, in effect, proclaimed emancipation to the slaves in the rebel States, within a specified period; a majority in Congress has ratified the President's plan of compensated emancipation for such Slave States as may elect to take advantage of it, and only recently the President has announced that the details of the measure will be submitted to the next Congress with a view to its immediate practical application.

Lastly, the President has lately issued a proclamation declaring absolutely and forever free all the slaves in those States which shall be in rebellion on the 1st of January next, and pointing to the measures in progress for the abolition of Slavery in the loyal States, upon the principle of indemnification.

While the Committee deprecates a resort to arms, even with the avowed purpose of promoting the extinction of Slavery, they reiterate the opinion that the friends of the slave in the United States, under whatsoever designation, have established a just claim upon the sympathy of the friends of freedom throughout Europe.

In this spirit, and with the object of evoking such an expression of sympathy as shall encourage the emancipation party in the United States in their most difficult position, to persevere in their endeavors to obtain justice for the slave, the Committee issue the present address, earnestly commending it to the favorable consideration of their fellow-countrymen, and to the friends of humanity in all lands.

On behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS BINNS, Chairman.

S. A. Chamerovzow, Secretary.

London, Nov. 17, No. 27 New Broad-street, E. C.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION

The Excursion and Farewell Dinner to the General.

Speeches by Gen. Banks, Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, and Others.

The military expedition which has been fitting out at this port for several weeks past, under the command of Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, set sail yesterday, and is now fairly under way for its final destination. What that destination is has been a subject of much speculation on the part of the loyal public, and of anxiety on the part of the rebels, but thus far it has been a well-kept secret. Time will soon disclose the mystery, however, and loyal men, we are sure, can afford to wait; and, as for the rebels, they will have to wait, whether they can afford it or not. The probabilities are that the first announcement of its destination was correct, and that in due time the expedition will find its way to the shores of Texas. For the present, therefore, and, until further advised, it will be safe to label it with the old initials, "G. T. T."

The magnitude of the expedition is also a subject about which it is not proper to go into details, for, though not so much a secret as its destination, it is a species of contraband news of which the rebels already get more than their share, and deserve no addition from loyal sources. Suffice it to say that it is the largest, best-equipped and most formidable expedition that has yet been sent out by the Government, and on whatever part of the Southern coast it may land, it is safe to predict that results will follow corresponding with its magnitude, and justifying the most sanguine expectations of the Government and people of the North.

The troops composing the expedition are from the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-York, and as a whole they are unsurpassed by any troops that have been raised in those States since the commencement of the war. The greater portion of them have been encamped in the vicinity of New-York for some time past, and their splendid *physique*, rare intelligence and superior soldierly qualities, have been the admiration of our citizens. The forces of the expedition are to rendezvous at Fortress Monroe, and several transports loaded with troops have sailed from here during the past week, and are now at that point. The remainder that were ready sailed yesterday, including the commander of the expedition; but other troops are to follow as soon as they are in readiness. Brig.-Gen. Geo. L. Andrews remains behind, at Gen. Banks' headquarters, and will superintend the forwarding of the remaining troops of the expedition. Gen. Banks and his Staff sailed in the transport *North Star*, which also took out the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment. The *North Star* left her dock at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, having on board the regiment above named and a portion of Gen. Banks' Staff, but the General himself did not embark until she had arrived off the Battery.

A large crowd of people collected at the wharf foot of Eleventh-street to see the steamer off, and the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, mingled with the strains of music from the band on board, presented a very inspiring scene. As the steamer was backing out of the dock, one of her life-boats was crushed to atoms by coming in contact with one of the large posts at the end of the wharf. A good deal of disappointment was felt at the absence of Gen. Banks, it being understood that he would embark on board the steamer at this place. Such, indeed, was his intention in the morning, but it seems that many of our prominent citizens, desiring to have a social parting interview with the General, invited him to take a sail up the river, and join his vessel on her arrival in the bay. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock, Gen. Banks, accompanied by Col. Clark, of his Staff, and a large party of friends, left the Astor House, and proceeded to the barge-office foot of Whitehall-street, where the Surveyor's yacht, the *Winans*, was in waiting for the excursion. Among the prominent persons who joined the party, were His Honor Mayor Opdyke, Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Collector Barney, Surveyor Andrews, J. J. Cisco, United States Treasurer, Gen. Van Vleet, Moses Taylor, Gen. Williams, Com. Vanderbilt, Col. Frank Howe, Maj. Brown, Capts. Downing and Carr, Nehemiah Knight, Maj. Lee, Postmaster Wakeman, Prosper M. Wetmore, Charles Gould, A. D. W. C. Graham, Capt. Burroughs, and others. The party having all embarked, the *Winans* turned her prow up the East River, and sailed the whole length of the City, past the *North Star*, and up as far as Hell Gate, when she wheeled about, and returning, passed round the Battery to Pier No. 2 North River, where the *North Star* had come to anchor. During the excursion the party partook of a sumptuous repast, at which Mayor Opdyke presided, and where there was a few and informal interchanges of sentiments, speeches, congratulations and general good feeling. Mayor Opdyke, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced to the assembly Maj.-Gen. Banks, the commander of the expedition, who was received with enthusiasm. Gen. Banks responded, saying that he had received numberless tokens of kindness from his friends in New-York, but this last one crowned them all, and he felt as if it were almost too much for him. He really could not express the gratitude he felt. The Government of the country had given him a great and important charge; they had intrusted an important expedition to his hands, and no effort would be wanting on his part to execute with fidelity the trust committed to him. The Government had promptly and liberally supplied him with every requisite; and he pledged himself to his friends present, to his fellow-citizens, and to the representatives of the brave and patriotic soldiers who had gone forth to fight their country's battles—hailing as they do from all the States—an almost certain success.

The General said that he had spent five busy weeks in New-York, and for three of these there had been either rain or snow, but he was now taking his departure under the brilliant rays of a glorious sun, which, he had no doubt, was a token of the bright success which would attend the expedition with which he went forth.

At the close of Gen. Banks' brief remarks, Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore was called upon, and said that it was with the greatest pleasure he introduced to the company Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Curtin, who was received with enthusiastic applause, gave an eloquent, powerful and stirring war speech. He said one thing had surprised him in New-York. He had heard uttered, since he came to our City, expressions of disloyalty which, if uttered in Pennsylvania, would not be tolerated for a moment. He wanted to see all the military power of the Government put forth for the taking of Richmond. By wiping out that nest of vipers, he believed a deadly blow would be struck at the heart of the rebellion.

Charles Gould, in a few and appropriate remarks, introduced Commodore Van Brunt, of the *Minnesota*.

Commodore Van Brunt rose and said that he was an acting rather than a speaking man, and in a few remarks referred to the past, and to what might be the future exploits of our Navy.

Col. W. B. Burroughs, of the Ironsides Regiment, in a neat, elegant, and patriotic speech, introduced Commodore Vanderbilt.

Commodore Vanderbilt, who was received with cheers, gave a brief, but stirring war speech, and expressed his confidence in the perfect ability of the Government to crush and forever destroy this infamous rebellion.

Gen. Strong being called upon, spoke in high terms of the forces raised and sent forth by the New-England States to crush the rebellion.

After a most patriotic speech from Gen. Van Vleet, Col. Frank E. Howe was called upon, and amidst great cheering rose, and stated that the company were deeply indebted to Rufus W. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port of New-York, for the prompt and liberal manner with which, at a very short notice, he has provided a vessel, and the very liberal collation of which they had just partaken. When asked if he could provide them with a vessel in two hours, he said that in thirty minutes they could have six, all iron-clad, if they wanted them.

Mr. Andrews responded to the remarks of Col. Howe, in an eloquent and happy speech, which was received with much applause.

The steamer *Winans* now nearing the *North Star*, the speech-making was brought to a close, but not the pleasures of this fine aquatic excursion. The *Winans* ran alongside the *North Star*, and Gen. Banks, taking leave of his friends, stepped on board, and was greeted by his Staff and the officers and men on board with the wildest and most vociferous cheering—the fine band meantime enlivening the occasion with inspiring strains.

Thus Gen. Banks took leave of his friends, and the occasion was one of unbounded gratification alike to the General and to them. May we not hope that a yet grander and more extensive demonstration awaits him, when on his return, he comes to be welcomed with the honors with which conquerors are crowned.

The *North Star*, with the other transports, lay at anchor in the North River and in the Bay until late last evening, when a change of tide enabled them to set sail, and by the rising of the morning's sun, probably none of the large fleet will remain in sight.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Thanksgiving at Newbern—Desertions from the Maine Artillery—Congressmen—Assassination of a Surgeon.

Newbern, Friday, Nov. 28, *via* Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Yesterday was assigned as Thanksgiving by the troops and loyal citizens of the Department, by orders of Major-Gen. Foster, commanding. Places of business in Newbern were very generally closed and the day passed without disorder.

Twenty-one men of the Maine artillery deserted on the night of the 25th ult., in a sailboat, taking with them their muskets, cutlasses and pistols. The difficulty appears to have been about their pay.

On the 26th inst., about sixty citizens of Newbern left under flag of truce for the interior.

Petitions requesting Gov. Stanley to order an election for the remainder of the present term of the present Congress, are in general and active circulation in Eastern North Carolina.

Dr. Hunt, Assistant-Surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, was shot by guerrillas on the Jamestown road, near Washington, N. C., a few days since. His two companions barely escaped the same fate, one of them, however, being wounded. Dr. Hunt's home is in West Boyleston, Mass., where he leaves a wife and child. His body has been embalmed, and will be sent North by the first steamer.

This wanton murder has produced intense excitement. Many arrests are being made by the National authorities.

Gen. Foster is determined to stop the smuggling operations, which has been carried on extensively by professed Unionists, and his energetic measures have already gone far to remedy the evil.

Rev. James Means, of Massachusetts, Chaplain to the United States Hospital here, has just been appointed to the responsible and laborious position of Superintendent of Contrabands—a post for which he is excellently fitted.

Lieut. B. B. Foster, a brother of Chas. Henry Foster, of North Carolina, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Adjutant-General to Maj.-Gen. Peck, commanding United States forces at Suffolk with the rank of Major.

Late Raleigh papers received here indicate a strong feeling of disgust with this bloody war, and a growing and prevalent desire for honorable peace.

The village of Greenville, on the Tar River, has been taken possession of by our forces.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The steamboat *City of Hudson* took fire this morning, soon after her arrival from Norfolk, but it was extinguished with slight damage.

It is rumored that a reconnoitering force from Suffolk, in command of Col. Spears, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, had a skirmish at Blackwater yesterday, capturing a rebel battery and taking forty prisoners, without the loss of a man.

The steamboat *New-York*, with a flag of truce, left this afternoon for City Point with 100 rebel prisoners.

A storm commenced here this morning.

We learn from those who have had an opportunity of seeing for themselves, that Petersburgh and along the route between there and Richmond, is being fortified by digging rifle-pits and throwing up strong earthworks. Large forces are at work upon them day and night.

We also learn from a reliable source that the channel through the stone blockade at Charleston is temporarily obstructed by the use of railroad iron, so that the rebels can readily remove it for their own use.

A Letter from Gen. Pope.

Washington, Dec. 3, 1862.

General: With your report, published this morning in the *Chronicle* newspaper, is a dispatch of mine, containing the following paragraph:

"Banks' corps is very weak, numbering not more than 5,000 men, and is much demoralized."

This paragraph might seem to imply some reproach upon that gallant corps, but such would be very far from my intention, and very unjust. That corps, under its gallant leader, had fought the bloody battle of Cedar Mountain, and had there rendered service which merits the gratitude of the country. But in that severe and hard-fought action, Gen. Banks himself was so badly injured as to be unfit for duty. Gens. Augur, Geary and Carroll had been badly wounded; nearly all the field and company officers, particularly of the Massachusetts regiments, had been killed or wounded, and the corps was nearly destitute of officers.

After such service as they had rendered, and the broken condition in which their gallant and heroic fighting had left them, they should for a time have been withdrawn from the presence of the enemy until they could be rested, and their officers replaced. I should have done so at once, but that it was impossible at that time to spare a man from the front.

In the hurry and brevity of a telegraphic dispatch, it was not possible to explain to you why this corps was really unfit for service.

God forbid that I should be supposed, even by misconception of my dispatch, to cast even the implication of reproach upon this gallant corps and its intrepid leader.

I trust you will make this letter public, in justice to Gen. Banks and his corps.

I am, General, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major-General.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 38¾; Morris Canal, 51; Long Island Railroad, 22; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Flight of the Rebels from Abbeville, Miss.

They Desert their Fortifications and Destroy their Stores.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

The following dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

Headquarters, in the Field near Abbeville, Miss., Dec. 3, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, Washington:

The enemy deserted their fortifications yesterday, destroying all their stores they could not carry away with them.

The weather is bad and the streams somewhat swollen, making it difficult to cross.

Some of our cavalry swam the river, however, and occupied the place last night.

To-day pursuit was made to Oxford, and coming on the rear guard of the enemy, skirmishing took place, lasting about two hours and resulting in the capture of sixty rebels.

The pursuit will be continued to-morrow, but the roads are too impassable to get up supplies for a longer continuance of it.

Gen. Sherman is crossing at Wyatt.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

Cairo, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Memphis papers say that Gen. Holmes crossed from Arkansas to Mississippi at Vicksburgh last week, with a force estimated at 40,000.

Guerrillas are still very troublesome in the vicinity of Memphis, who continue to burn cotton and press men into the rebel service. They have also picked up a number of stragglers from our army.

Expeditions which left Helena last week, said to have numbered 20,000 men, landed 12 miles below, to move overland toward Grenada.

INTERESTING GOSSIP FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.

Richmond, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1862.

I am glad to be able to give you the best accounts of the success which attends the efforts of our citizens to procure a supply of shoes for our barefooted army. Only four days have elapsed since the notice was given out for a meeting, and already six thousand pairs of shoes have been purchased by the committee, and the hope is confidently entertained that 10,000 pairs may be obtained, as the offering of the City of Richmond to her brave defenders. The success of the united effort to obtain shoes in Richmond shows how much can be done where the people take these things into their own hands with a resolute purpose. If the movement should be taken up energetically everywhere throughout the South at the same time, and pushed as it ought to be, the whole army might be shod before Christmas, and no thanks to the War Department at all.

We have positive intelligence of the ascent of James River, as high as Harrison's Bar, by a large fleet of Yankee iron-clad gunboats, a much more formidable naval force than has ever before threatened us. We have no information, as yet, of their having landed troops, and, indeed, the whole story of the fleet is discredited by gentlemen in the Navy Department. My informant saw and conversed with the courier that brought the tidings to the city.

By telegraph we are told that considerable force under Gen. Foster threatens Weldon. The two pieces of news fit well together as warranting the belief that a combined attack is about to be made upon Richmond from the South side, while McClellan or his successor (whoever that may be) entertain Gen. Lee upon the line of the Rapidan. So confident am I that a demonstration is intended at Weldon, preparatory to the grand movement upon Richmond, that I count upon hearing of a combat in that direction before the week is out. If it be true that Burnside has taken McClellan's place in command of the Yankee army north of us, as is stated out of doors to-day, then we may be quite sure that the operations in Culpepper mean nothing more than a feint to divert attention from the serious advance upon the Capital from the contrary quarter. Perfect composure is maintained here while all these things are going on. Whatever lack of energy there may be upon the part of the Government will be more than compensated by the spirit of the people, the vigilance of our Generals and the bravery of our troops.

The name of John M. Botts has turned up again in the public prints. Since his discharge from Castle Godwin some months ago, he has remained upon his farm near the city, acquiescent in the existing state of affairs, waiting as many supposed, for the overthrow of the "rebellion" and the restoration of the United States Government. The occasion of the recent mention of his name is the fact that he has been presented with a magnificent estate in the county of Culpepper, recently purchased from Hon. Jeremiah Morton by Franklin Stearns, Esq., who was in former days an ardent political supporter of Botts, and shared his imprisonment in Gen. Winder's jail.

Some excitement was created in Petersburgh yesterday by the impressment of a large quantity of leather, the property of Lemuel Peebles, Esq., a prominent merchant of that city. Mr. Peebles was notified by the Provost-Marshal that the leather must be given up to be paid for at one dollar a pound, whereupon he refused to deliver it and locked up his warehouse, declaring that they should take it by force. There the matter rested at the latest accounts.

Richmond, Saturday, Nov. 15.

I mentioned some weeks sine that the Confederate and State Governments were about to agree upon a case for trial before the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, by which the constitutionality of the conscript act should be testee. A proposal was made beyond a doubt to this effect by the Confederate authorities, but the matter remains in *statu quo*, and there will probably be no occasion now to test the question further, since the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia sustaining the conscription. This decision was unanimous, and the opinion of the Court was given by Hon. Judge Jenkins, who is not only one of the ablest lawyers, but one of the purest men in the Southern Confederacy. It was in Georgia that the first and most obstinate cavil was raised against the constitutionality of the measure, and the recent special message of Gov. Brown to the Georgia Legislature on the subject, attests the pertinacity with which he is disposed to resist it. The adverse dictum of the highest legal tribunal in the State ought to set at rest his complaints.

There was a very large auction sale yesterday of shoes and articles of clothing, all of which brought enormous prices. The shoes were purchased in bulk by the Committee of the citizens of Richmond for the Confederate army, at prices ranging from $9 to $10 the pair. They will bring the aggregate of shoes procured by them within a single week to nearly eight thousand pairs. The army must and shall be shod.

The business of counterfeiting Treasury money has been taken up by the negroes. "Massa Jeff Davis' nigger" was caught, night before last, in the act of stealing blank sheets of notes from the building of the Treasury Department, to which he had access to clean up and set in order the President's office. It turned out, upon investigating the matter, that he was acting in concert with other darkies, one of whom, an expert, signed the names of the clerks to the stolen blanks. The expert will probably swing for his dexterity.

Folly and extravagance have not ceased with the war. I heard of a young Richmond belle, yesterday, just about to be married, who paid $85 for one bonnet, $50 for a second, and $45 for a third, for her nuptials. This is none of Dixie's business, but the young bride had far better have given two-thirds of the money to cover the feet of the soldiers than her own pretty head.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

Richmond, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

There is to be a change in the whole aspect of the war. Adjt.-Gen. Cooper publishes in the *Enquirer* another order against the Yankee ruffians, Lowe and Harding, who, in the language of the order, "have been engaged in a series of wanton cruelties and depredations in Clarkesville, Tenn.," in return for which they are threatened with the penalty of not being exchanged if captured. Other "unknown United States officers" are also threatened with the same calamity. This is the retaliation which the *Enquirer* promised for the ten Missourians who were hung not long ago.

The return of Mr. Moore, the British Consul, after an absence of eighteen months, excites some comment. He carried with him, when he departed, the interest on the Virginia debt, and returns without any intelligence yet made known to the public. M. Paul, the French Consul, has also returned without any cat to let out of the bag, so far as outsiders know.

The *Enquirer*, commenting on the Northern elections, speaks boldly and sensibly. It says:

"Let us, then, prepare, just as if Lincoln had triumphed. Perhaps we should prepare still more energetically. The result of the elections may take the pressure from McClellan, and leave him to his exhausting policy. In order to end the war, we shall then have to seek and make all the fights. We must be strong enough, not simply to repulse, but to attack."

If Lee's strength be what I hear it is, we can attack now, and will, if the enemy give us the chance we are waiting for. Nov. 12.

A gentleman "just from the front," as the Yankees say, reports our army in apple-pie order, in high spirits, and full of fight. Old Stonewall has again gone into his hole in the ground, and will remain there until he drops down from the skies upon the Yankees, who fancy they have got possession of all the gaps, and are going to give us the devil.

Fifteen thousand dollars have already been subscribed by the citizens and others for the army. All the prominent people paid readily and liberally, except Mr. Memminger, who, according to the *Examiner*, "denounced the movement as a reflection on the Government." The President, while handing in $50, remarked facetiously that he had two pair of boots, one of which he would give, if necessary, and the other pair also, but for the fact that he had become so unaccustomed to go barefooted that he was afraid to attempt it in cold weather. Mr. Benjamin had been informed that 11,000 pairs of shoes had gone up to Gen. Lee's army, and that the barefoot soldiers consisted only of those who sold their shoes for whisky, or threw them away in order to be sent to the rear. Yet it has been only a fortnight since Gen. Randolph telegraphed the fact that the Government needed all the assistance it could get, or something tantamount to that.

Gen. Polk acquiesces in the President's decision to sustain Bragg. Perhaps the President threw new light on the Kentucky campaign, or it may be that he explained the movements made by Bragg, as controlled by the general plans at headquarters. It is pretty certain that Bragg received a letter or dispatch ordering him to save his army at all hazards.

Here are two anecdotes about Jackson. A Yankee Captain, captured in the battles beyond Richmond, was brought to some Brigadier's headquarters. Being fatigued, he laid down under a tree to rest. Pretty soon Gen. Lee and Staff rode up. The Yankee asked who he was, and when told, praised his soldierly appearance in extravagant terms. Not long after, Jackson and his Staff rode up. When told that that was Jackson, the Yankee bounced to his feet in great excitement, showing that he was much more anxious to see Old Stonewall than Lee. He gazed at him a long time. "And that's Stonewall Jackson?" "Yes." "Wall, I swan, he ain't much for looks;" and with that he laid down and went to sleep.

During the same battles a straggler, who had built a nice fire in the old field, and was enjoying it all to himself, observed what he took to be a squad of cavalry. The man in front seemed to be reeling in his saddle. The straggler ran out to him and said: "Look here, old fellow, you are mighty sappy; where the h—l do you get your liquor from? Give me some; I'm as dry as a powder-horn." Imagine his feelings when he found it was Jackson—the most ungraceful rider in the army, and who naturally sways from side to side, as if he were "three sheets in the wind."

The Alleged Speculations on the Trent Affair.

From the Washington Chronicle.

It has been sometimes intimated that advanced information of the ultimate settlement of the *Trent* affair was given to persons who improved it by speculating in stocks, in our own and in the London money market. The time has come when the history of that settlement can be given without prejudice to the public interests. It will show that the suspicion referred to is entirely unfounded.

When the *Trent* affair became known in Washington, Lord Lyons was without any instructions upon the subject, considerations of prudence, he discontinued all personal intercourse with the State Department. The press and many jurists took up the subject, and discussed it with great ability, presenting, as it seemed, every possible aspect of the case. The President and the Secretary of State, however, determined to leave the matter at rest until the views of the British Government should be precisely and formally communicated. In the meantime, however, the Secretary of State, with the authority of the President, on the 30th day of November, 1861, wrote to Mr. Adams the dispatch which authorized him to state to Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston that Commander Wilkes "had acted without special instructions, that it was hoped that the British Government would consider the subject in a friendly temper, and that it might expect the best disposition on the part of the United States." Only the President and Secretary of State, on this side of the Atlantic, were cognizant of that dispatch, and it was promptly communicated by Mr. Adams to Earl Russell on the other.

Here the matter rested, without any further proceedings, or any communication with any persons, at home or abroad, concerning it, until the 20th day of December, 1861, when Lord Lyons called at the State Department, and after a friendly conversation with the Secretary, put into his hands, informally, the complaint of the British Government. The paper was immediately submitted to the President, and a further informal interview was had between the Secretary and Lord Lyons on the same day. The Secretary of State took up the examination of the subject on the 21st of December, and on the 24th submitted to the President alone the draft of his proposed reply to the British claim. A Cabinet council was held on the next day, Christmas. The subject was debated, and left undecided until the next day. The reply was approved on the morning of the next day, Thursday, the 26th. Each member of the council maintained entire silence upon the subject so far as the public were concerned. The reply was communicated to Lord Lyons, and was put into type and given confidially to the Associated Press, on the same day, in time for Northern mails, and with a view to its being made known simultaneously in all the Northern cities, and being conveyed to Europe by the steamer on Saturday, the 28th of December. Lord Lyons, although under no obligations to do so, complied with the request of the Secretary of State, by remaining silent upon the subject until the Secretary's reply was published in the American press.

It is thus seen that not only was no advanced information sent, but none could be sent, to Europe, for not even the President nor the Secretary of State knew what the answer of the Government would be in time for communication by any steamer which departed before the one which conveyed the official paper. None was sent out of the city with the knowledge of the Government. It has indeed appeared that Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, telegraphed to a friend in New-York to go into Wall-street and act as if he had received good news. But he must have proceeded, in doing so, upon surmises based on the fact that interviews were held between Lord Lyons and the Secretary of State, and possibly on observing the deportment and manners of some of the parties concerned. It may be added, that the communication of the French Government relating to the same subject was received and read in the Cabinet, but not until the reply of the Secretary of State had been approved.

Mr. Mason Jones at the Academy of Music.

To an audience that crowded the Academy, Mr. Mason Jones last evening delivered the fifth of his orations. In many respects, this one—the subject whereof is "Dean Swift and his Critics"—is the most interesting of the whole series. It is interesting from the nature of the subject itself, from the comparatively novel view taken of it by the orator, and, specially, from the evident earnestness and sincerity with which that view is presented and advocated.

Mr. Mason Jones looks upon Jonathan Swift as a man much maligned of history, biography and criticism. He believes the eccentric Dean to have been a good as well as a great man, and he is very savage upon all who may presume to differ from him in opinion. Particularly savage is Mr. Mason Jones with Mr. Thackeray, whom he regards as "a shallow philosopher." He handles the author of *Philip* without gloves, and rather seems to hint that that popular novelist possesses some of the very characteristics which he (the popular novelist) satirizes so mercilessly in Swift. Mr. Jones argues his case with considerable warmth of partisanship; and those who hear about Swift for the first time from his lips will be apt to imbibe the impression that the Dean was much more sinned against—by cotemporaries and posterity—than sinning. Those whose line of information might lead them to differ from Mr. Jones, will, nevertheless, be charmed by the fervor of his eloquence, the grace of his delivery, and the perfect freshness of his style of lecturing. He speaks without notes and with seemingly extemporaneous unpremeditation; yet his words are always skillfully chosen, and he hesitates for neither language nor ideas.

[Advertisement.]

Knox, the hatter, in these "piping" times, "overshadows" all opposition in his department, and has established a detective system far more efficacious than any exercised by the most astute Provost-Marshal of the present day. It consists simply of a hat of his own tasty make, being the universal indicator of gentility; not that we mean to say there are no gentlemen wearing other hats, but we do say that Knox's elegant hats are always worn by gentlemen, as any one may see by visiting the Hat Warerooms, at No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

To Merchants, Clerks, and Book-keepers.—A phrenological description would disclose the real capabilities, and adaptation for special callings. What can I do best? Should I become a Statesmen, a Cashier, or, can I buy better than I can sell? In what department can I succeed best? An examination at No. 308 Broadway, by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, will reveal the real state of things.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 4—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Schuretz, Albert Dung, Lady Francis, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Strop, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Schloss, Auson Stephens, C. M. Rosenberg, Enrique Bordenove, T. Briclay, Lyon Wolff; A. Kropp, Carl Meyer and son; C. E. Vriel, C. F. Lindstedt, Anna Krauzner and infant, A. Lorentzen, Mr. and Mrs. David Balrand, Pauline Saeriger, Roschen Cohn, Frida Duberg, Catharine Thoman, Amatoine Amatori, A. F. Petterson, W. Schroder, L. Greenbaum, Fanny Liuberg and son, Hern. Cesar, L. Schuckstadt, Julie Koehn, Fanny Koehn, Antoine Klebe, Amalie Klebe, F. H. Boalt, Vincento Kars, John Martin and son, Mr. Bonaventura, Geo. Feeck and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, A. Howsinger, F. A. Lewin, G. Raffo, Mr. Gibles and family, H. Nelson, Louise Dudenhofer, Henry Verga, Wm. Molo, Chas. Destre, Catharine Kuhn—total 65, and 187 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 09 | Sun sets .... 4 33 | Moon rises... —

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 30 | Gov. Island. 7 28 | Hell Gate .. 9 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamers Highland Light, Martin, Washington; Three Brothers, Smallman, Washington, Arthur Leary; Artisan, McKeag, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; City of Richmond, Kelly, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Brothers, Manner, Cienfuegos, Geo. S. Stephenson; Columbia, (Ital.,) Martala, Cork, Holmboe & Co.

Brig N. Stevens, Haskell, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; Alliance, (Br.,) Hicks, Halifax, G. Wheelwright; Silver Oar, (Br.,) Covell, Havana, A. H. Brayton; G. E. Prescott, Pendleton, Boston, Wm. Barlow.

Schooners Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Home, Shute, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Wm. H. Mailler, Arey, Washington, W. L. Brown & Co.; N. C. Harris, Leighton, Boston; E. J. Talbot, Amsbury, Savanna-la-Mar, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Corinne, Burgess, New-Bedford; S. Taber, Cook, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; T. B. Johnson, Joy, Boston, J. W. McKee; Gamaliel, Gorham, Boston; Wm. Thomas, Baker, Boston; Ella Alida, Pearsall, Cherrystone, Va.; Water Witch, Hull, Philadelphia; Francis French, Loveland, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. & D. Cramer, Cole, Wycomico, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Seven Sisters, Crowley, Boston; Adaline, Law, Danvers; Aldebaran, Baird, Para, H. K. Corning & Co.; Allen Middleton, Sipple, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; Lavinia Jane, Ketcham, Baltimore, C. Fox, Ward, Amanocsick; B. F. Wolsey, Soper, Washington; C. D. Hallock, Petty, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Frances Satterly, Conkling, Washington, Jones, Smith & Co.; Washington, Bodine, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; D. Ellis, Robbins, New-Bedford; Caspian, Johnson, Cape Palmas, W. C. A. Yates & Porterfield.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Nov. 16, and Southampton 19th, with mdse. and 252 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage. 27th ult., lat. 49 07, lon. 42 32, was in co. with steamship City of Manchester; same day, at 4 P. M., passed a large iceberg, and another on the 29th, 80 miles east of Cape Race. At 8¾ P. M. of the 29th, was boarded by the news boat off Cape Race. 1st inst., lat. 43, lon. 59 32, passed ship Guy Mannering, Dollard, from Liverpool for New-York. Passed Sandy Hook at 11 A. M. this morning. 21st ult., lat 50 32, lon. 14 04, passed an Am. ship showing signal white, blue and white, vertical.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Gen. Shields, Ward, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Octarora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark Heiress, Clark, London Oct. 8, with mdse. and 39 passengers to John A. McGaw. Had a succession of westerly gales to the Banks. Oct. 17, in a heavy gale from W. S. W. to W. N. W., with a tremendous sea, causing the ship to labor violently; shifted the cargo (lead) and all the water-casks, giving the ship a list of about five streaks; same time shipped large quantities of water, filling cabin and state-rooms. In lat. 48 28, lon. 46 36, passed a large iceberg, with field ice around it; temperature of the water 35, air 37.

Bark Tivola, Brown, Ponce, P. R., Nov. 14, via Grand Turk 13 ds., with salt to Sturges & Co. From the lat. of 31 had westerly gales and calms. Left no Am. vessels at Ponce.

Bark Monnequash, (Br., of Cardiff,) Young, Bermuda 17 ds., in ballast to order. Sld. in co. with ship Harrisburgh, for New-York.

Bark Bounding Billow, (of Boston,) Vidurlish, Oporto Nov. 5, with cork-wood, &c., to L. E. Amsinck.

Brig Carmelito, (Mex.,) Clar, Laguna 53 ds., with logwood to Riera & Theband. Had heavy weather.

Brig Ocean Traveler, Pettingill, Nuevitas 12 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., and light.

Sailed.

Dec. 3—Ship Gaspe. Bark Volunteer. Br. brig Penguin. Br. schrs. Prince Consort, G. J. Miller, and John E. Doughty. U. S. transports Che-Kiang, Geo. C. Collins, and John S. Greene. Br. brig Mary Emily.

Spoken, &c.

Coral Isle—Br. bark, bound E., was passed, Nov. 28, lat. 4 , lon. 71.

Estella—brig, strg. S., exchanged longitudes with, no date, lat. 22 12, lon. 71 15.

Foreign Ports.

At East Harbor, T. I., Nov. 21, brig L & W. Armstrong, loading for New-Haven.

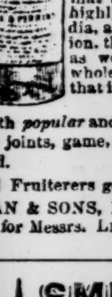
At Nuevitas 22d ult., schr. Lava, for New-York in 8 ds.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

May, 1851.

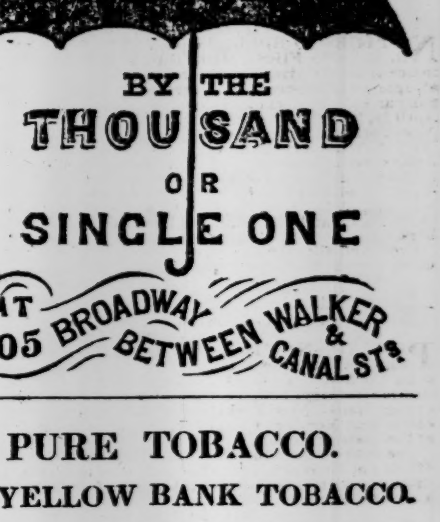
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delight* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.



A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

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YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary Schoolhouse No. 26, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES L. MILLER, THOMAS KENNEDY, NICHOLAS SEGEN, JOHN MEEHAN, H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, — Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1862.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cakes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—LESSONS IN SPANISH FROM A Lady. Address SPANISH, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	....	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	....	10,000
6, 38, 51, drew	....	10,000
47, 43, 49, drew	....	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	....	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	....	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	....	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.